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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 59 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	...d.
1914				
14th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	...
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
11th. ,,	Sicsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	10000
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	...
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	...
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11C00
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
26th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11
3th. ,,	India ..	8000	.....	...
10th. ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

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Acting Sup...erintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

18c

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tusen Maru.	Sano.	3785	20th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	2nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4925	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	24th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov,
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec,
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec,
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8thJan.' 1

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles,out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	787

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen	Dalney) London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtan.
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	New York	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkota, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

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Manager.

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INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
KOLA. 1,205 Thur. 12th Mar. 9 a. m. ‡G. M.
LHASA. 2184. Fri. 13th March *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 16th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & G. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Noweit, Mahomera hand Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA .....3306 Wednesday 11th Mar.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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11th March, 1914.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	14th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massil a	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A. Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

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All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is ned to arrive within the period of their les

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Reserve Fund £1,040,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
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Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
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Dewan of Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 22nd February, 1914. 1812

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DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED—An experienced Electrical Engineer for the post of ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR for Sind-Headquarters, Karachi. Pay Rs. 400 to 600 (according to qualifications) PLUS allowances admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Appointment will be on the temporary establishment, detailed conditions of which will be communicated to applicants. The Electrical Inspector will be required to purchase and maintain a motor cycle for the proper discharge of his duties. Applicants should clearly furnish information on the following points and submit copies of certificates regarding (c) and (d):—

(a) Nationality or caste,
(b) Date of birth,
(c) Educational qualifications,
(d) Practical experience,
(e) Married or single.
(f) Minimum pay expected,
(g) Knowledge of Sindhi and Hindustani.

Applicants already in employ, should submit applications THROUGH their present employers. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted so as to reach him ON OR BEFORE THE 10th APRIL 1914.

H. J. M. COUSENS.
Under Secretary to Government.

Public Works Department,
Bombay Castle, 7th March 1914. 1239

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions, to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED:

WANTED LADY GRADUATE for an Indian Lady must know French & Music. Apply to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1807

WANTED—A child's saddle and bridle, second hand, must be in good condition. Suitable for child of five years.—Mrs. C. HARRISON, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar District. 1241

WANTED — Experienced TAXI-CAB DRIVERS, Indians or Europeans. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Bombay, No. 7. 1810

MEN'S WEAR DEPT.—WANTED a capable and experienced European Assistant.

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & Co.,
1208 CALCUTTA.

WANTED two POLICEMEN to work as INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 100 and 75, Men with ten years' experience and well up in detective work only need apply with testimonials to MAHARAJA, BHAVNAGAR. 1213

WANTED a Sub-tenant for Ground floor Show Room and Office premises, in the Best Centre of Business Locality. Rent in proportion to the space required from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 175/-. Apply sharp to Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1852

WANTED a Traffic Superintendent with Indian experience, must have belonged to the Officers grade, and not afraid of work. Salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month according to qualification.—Apply to S. O. HEINEMANN, Manager Light Railways, C/o Messrs. MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 1234

WANTED.—For the Band 33rd Punjabis, a Sergeant of fully qualified N.C.O. from a British band to take the place of the Bandmaster now on leave place vacant for two or three months. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 33rd Punjabis, Bannu. 1209

WANTED.— INSPECTORS and Assistant Inspectors for each District and Tahsil in U. P. pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, respectively. Preference will be given to landholders. Apply at once with testimonials to A. B. LAL, F.R.H.S., General Secretary, All India Cattle Preservation Society Ltd., Lucknow. 1213

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for 2 little boys 5 and 3 years of age. Kindergarten training necessary—age under 30—of pleasant disposition—and must be fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply Box 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1813

WANTED a JUNIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR (European) for service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400, on approved service. Free quarters. Applications with copies of testimonials to AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1225

WANTED.—An M.A., in English for the POST of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English. Pay up to Rs. 150/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience etc to:—

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College, Managing Committee,
1817 LAHORE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE two MOTOR CARS French makes two and four seated Torpedo 10 H.P. 4 Cylinders, brand new. Apply to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1863

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SEASONS. Furnish-bungalow "Sona Caza" Khandala, 4 bedrooms, hall and Dining room, stable etc.

Apply to M. M. MISTRY,
60, Tamarind Lane,
1782 Fort.

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE—Available after 15th March. Owner Going to the Hills 20 H. P. Ford 1913 model fitted with master Vibrator. Only landed in December, 1913. English torpedo body painted grey and upholstered throughout in green leather. Perfect running order, and as good as new, Stepney (unused), lamps and tools complete. Can be seen or tried in Delhi, Rs. 3,000.

.355 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle, take down model, in leather case with about 40 rounds ammunition, Rs. 175. Apply to Capt. J. MACKENZIE, Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. 1222

SET for 6 persons TO BE SOLD cheap as the owner is going Home.

Half Dinner Set (White).
6 Large Knives.
6 Small Do.
6 Large Forks best Electroplate.
6 Small Do. Do.
6 Fish Knives (with case). Do.
6 Fish Forks (Do.) Do.
6 Table Spoons. Do.
6 Dessert Do. Do.
6 Tea Do. Do.
2 Electroplated Vegetable Dishes.
2 Electroplated Cruetstands.
1 Electroplated Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug.
6 Aluminium Cooking Pots and Covers.

ALL FOR RUPEES 115.

Apply to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1834

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply

K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

FOR SALE.—One "Pecto No. 5" ¼ plate hand camera, sharp R. R. Lens, Bausch and Lomb shutter working up to 1/100 Sec: in leather case, with four double dark slides, also light wooden folding tripod in good working order. Original Cost Rs. 100 will sell for Rs. 50. Owner disposing owing to having purchased large Camera. Apply to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1736

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.—One 15 H.P. HUMBER 5 seater Car; recently done up and in excellent running order. New cape hood last month.

Apply CAPT. W. LUMSDEN, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

CHESTNET AUSTRALIAN GELDING, by Gold Dust, 15-2 6 years, landed about 6 months. Very fast, likely to make good hunter or pigsticker.

Can be seen at BALDOCK'S. 1820

FOR SALE.—GOVERNMENT MILITARY DAIRY FARM AMBALA.

Hams	...	As. 12 per lb.
Breakfast (belly) bacon	...	" 12 "
Back bacon	...	" 11 "
Thick shoulder bacon	...	" 9 "
Thin shoulder bacon	...	" 8 "

Pigs are bred at Karnal Government Farm from imported English stock. All produce cured under European supervision.

Preferred by customers to imported stores.

Orders should be addressed to MANAGER Military Dairy Farm, Ambala. 1819

BOATS FOR SALE—One Clinker built outrigged right-oar boat about 56½ feet long. Roller sliding seats. Canvas both ends. Price Rs. 200.

One do. do. do. do. Rs. 100.

One Tub Four, 33½ feet long, outrigged. Roller sliding seats. Back rail and Cushion. Price Rs. 200.

One Clinker built outrigged four oar boat, 37½ feet lon. Roller sliding seats. Wooden ends. Price Rs. 100.

Four Rob Roy Canoes, about 14 feet long, Canvas ends. Price Rs. 45 each.

The above are in good condition and fit for several years hard work.

Apply to the.

HONY. SECRETARY,
Royal Connaught Boat Club,
1238 Kirkee.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—An office room Hornby Road, well lighted and Elec. fittings, Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1850

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

TO LET—At Lanavla, five minutes' walk from station. BUNGALOW well-furnished and situated on the Hill. Apply C. GUNGADAS, No. 168, Thakerdwar, Bombay. 1793

LONAVLA Private home for Paying Guests in one of the best houses on the hill. Full particulars. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1660

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS, CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji, No. 51 Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1914, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

To decide what should be done in order to improve the condition of the Company and to suggest any other means of dealing with the affairs of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJI NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Mercantile Press Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th March, 1914. 1859

NOTICES.

TENDERS INVITED for delivery of the undermentioned at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba within 3 weeks from date of order.

WOODEN TRUSSES.

81 of 21'8" spani 50 of 21'3" span.
Tie Beams ' Rafters 4" X 5"; King posts & Trusses 4" X 4"

WOODEN PURLINS.

4" X 4"—112 of 14' length, 440 of 13 ft. length, 576 of 12'6".
3" X 3"—105 of 13 ft. length, 156 of 12'6".
4" X 3"—30 of 22 ft. length.

To be supplied of best jungle wood unplaned but good workmanship.

Firms tendering should quote a price for the whole or any part of those quantities, that they are prepared to guarantee delivery within the above period.

WE do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS".
1816

NOTICE.

REWARD Rs. 5.

LOST ONE THIRD CLASS ENGINEERING CERTIFICATE bearing No. 1981 and dated 10th October 1910, printed on pink paper with photo thereon. Anybody giving information at the ANTAK NIGRAH ANOOSHADDHALYA, Kalbadevi, will be given the aforesaid prize. 1856

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 647 of 1913.

Re RAMNARAYEN SHIVRAM alias SHRIRAM RATHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Gulli, Pydhoni, lately an alleged partner of Choonilal Kisondas trading in the name of Tribhowandas Vanmalidas and now a mehta in the service of Multanmul Luchmandas, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th May, 1914, at 11-30 o'clock, in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 10th March, 1914. 1857

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.

For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivors a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available.

For particulars apply to,

THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
1688—3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHERBANOO wife of NOOR MAHOMED SACHIDINA late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant .....Deceased.

NOOR MAHOMED SACHIDINA of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Khadak outside the Fort one of the two executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 6th day of March 1914.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.
1853 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI COOVERBAI CURSETJI MUNCHERJI BHESANIA has contracted to sell to our clients CHANABHOY PERAJ, VIRJI JERAJ, HIRJI MULJI, KESHAVJI DAMJI, KHIMJI DAYAL, URJOON KHIMJI the Trustees of the Runchhoddas Chatterbhooj Cutchi Lohana Orphange the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Trust, Mortgage, Charge, Lien, Easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements buildings and outhouses standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Main Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Khetwadi Main Road on the South side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy nine square yards or thereabouts but believed to measure one thousand and ninety three square yards and six ninths of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old Nos. 1640-2123 and 2124 New No. 8766 Old Survey Nos. 816-819 New Survey No. 8492 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Ward Nos. 1872 and 1875 Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and West respectively by the property formerly of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji but now of Husein Badrudin Tyabji Esquire on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road aforesaid and on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 10th day of March 1914.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
1848 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF JODKA OR OTHER TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Joka or other Timber Metre Gauge WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1914, for delivery will be received by THE MANAGER of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para by noon (upto 16 o.clock Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1912, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Terminus or Bhavnagar Bandar:—

No. 800 Semi square sleepers 6ft. 8in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; minimum width at bottom 8 (eight) inches and at top 6 inches; minimum thickness 4½ (four and a half) inches.

No. 40,000 Half round sleepers 6ft. by 9 in. by 4½in. (The sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 9 (nine) inches minimum width at base and 4½ (four and half) inches minimum thickness.)

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Store-keeper on payment of Re. 1.

THOS WHEELER,
Manager.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 6th March, 1914. 1240

THE HINDUSTAN TEA & FISHERY LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 ,0.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Re. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zeminder, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Railway Board invite tenders for the annual supply of 80,000 Broad Gauge 9 ft. by 10 in. by 5 in.) and 20,000 Metre Gauge (6 ft. by 8 in. by 4½ in.) Sleepers for State Worked Railways during the next 5 years (April 1915 to March 1920 inclusive) of the following indigenous woods:—

1. Dipterocarpus tuberculatus "In" (Burma).
2. Dipterocarpus turbinatus, "Gurjan" (Andamans); "Kanyin" (Burma).
3. Dipterocarpus alatus, "Kanyin" (Burma).
4. Dipterocarpus pilosus, "Hollong" (Assam).
5. Terminalia tomentosa, "Sain," "Saj," "Matti," (Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; "Taukkyau" (Burma).
6. Terminalia Myriocarpa, "Hollock" (Assam).
7. Terminalia Catappa, "Almond" (Andamans) "White Bambwe."
8. Myristica Irya. "Mutwinda" (Andamans) "Black Chuglam."
9. Bischofia Javanica, "Uriam" (Assam) "Tayokthe," "Yepadank," "Pogaungsa," "Aukhyu" (Burma).

2. Tenderers should state in the tender the numbers of each kind of sleepers that are tendered for and if more than one kind is entered in the tender should quote rate for each kind and also an all round rate for all kinds.

3. The sleepers must be free from knots, cracks, shakes and splits and must be antiseptically treated. All sleepers must be thoroughly seasoned before treatment.

4. The method of treatment should be either—

(i) The ordinary open tank method with coal tar creosote oils alone or mixed with not more than 50 per cent. of Borneo or Burma earth oils. Impregnation by this method must extend to at least 15 lbs. of oil pet B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 1 to 4 of the list given in para. 1 and 10 lbs. per B. G. sleeper in the case of numbers 5 to 9. For M. G. sleepers half the above amounts.

(ii) Powellizing, as per the Company's Specifications.

(iii) Treatment under pressure, e. g. the "Rueping method. In the case of treatment under pressure the sleepers must be treated under the conditions and specifications laid down by the patentees or originators of the various processes.

Any treatment while in progress will be open to inspection from time to time by an officer acting on behalf of the Railway Board.

5. The coal tar creosote oil used for impregnation in method (i) above should not be below the following grade:—

Specific gravity at 50 deg. C—1.096.

Water		Trace only
Solids at 15 deg. C		Nil
Tar acids		5 per cent.

DISTILLATION.

1st drop at	...	221 deg. C
3rd drop at	...	230 " C
11th do.	...	250 " C
30th do.	...	270 " C
51th do.	...	300 " C
63rd do.	...	320 " C
88th do.	...	360 " C

6. After treament the sleepers must be thoroughly dried before they are delivered.

7. Uuless otherwise directed spike or bolt holes must be drilled before the sleepers are treated.

8. Tenders will be received upto noon, Tuesday the 4th August. 1914 and must state the station at which the sleepers will be delivered. They should also state the method (vide para. 4 above) to be adopted for treating the sleepers and place or places where they will be treated. The contract for each official year's supply must be completed before the 31st March of the same official year: e. g. the supply for 1915-16 must be delivered in full by the 31st March 1916.

9. Tender forms with conditions of contract and full specifications are obtainable from the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100, which will be refunded to the unsuccessful *bonafide* tenderers under the orders of the Railway Board as soon as possible after the disposal of the tenders; and to the successful tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed by them.

10. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to them selves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla,
The 4th March, 1914. 1239

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTIBAI widow of NAOROZALI NANJI and daughter of GIGA DHANJI late of Bombay Ismaili Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Khadak outside the Fort.....Deceased.

ALIBHAI GIGA of Bombay Ismaili Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Khadak outside the Fort a merchant (one of the brothers and residuaries and next of kin of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this second day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 2nd day of March, 1914.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
1841 Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Haridas Lakhmichand Desai late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a share broker... Deceased.

Bai Ujjam widow of the said deceased residing at Holi Chucker within the Fort of Bombay (2) Parbhudas Harakchand a money changer residing at Bazargate Street within the Fort of Bombay (3) Sha Narotam Jugaldas a Mehta residing at Ganeshwadi outside the Fort of Bombay and (4) Sha Goculdas Premji a cloth merchant residing at Mangaldas Market Chawl outside the Fort of Bombay all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants four of the Executors named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the seventh day of March in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,

The 7th day of March, 1914.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW, & Co.,
1862 Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6.0
5.48 "	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.21 "	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22. 9
9.56 "	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	15.51
12.49 "	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10 "	Newshera	"	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt:	"	8.18

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	"	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
5.10 "	Ambala Cantt:	"	21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
H. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 "	Grant Road	"	6. 6 7. 9
5.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
7.40 10.20 "	Ahmedabad	"	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 "	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	"	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from totmbo fpotcoolumn.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a Contested Election I hereby published as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai.	Byramji Hall. Mazagon.	Merchant and Mill Agent.	Sir Sassoon David Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., B.A., Bar-at-Law.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meherali Chinai.
2	" Bhavanidas Narandas Motivala B.A., LL.B.	Culliandas House, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.	Landed Proprietor. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	The Hon'ble Sir C. H. Armstrong, Kt. Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Hora. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan M.A., LL.B.	Major S. Colin Evans I. M. S. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh B. A., LL.B. Mr. Khershedji Manekji Khershedji B.A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. Dr. Elijah Moses M.D.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby given notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on Tuesday the 17th March 1914 at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Voting Papers will be issued to those en-titled to vote only at the meeting.

NO PERSON WHO IS NOT A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE WILL BE ADMITTED IN THE CORPORATION HALL EXCEPT THE AUTHORIZED MUNICIPAL EMPPLOYEES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th March 1914

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estates, and effects of the following Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1914, at the undermentioned times at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The right, title and interest of the following Insolvents in their unrecovered outstandings, mentioned as below:—

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

(1) Re:—Damjee Densey and another, Insolvent: Oustanding amounting to Rs. 29,493-9-11.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

(2) Re:—Akherally Mulla Abdul Kader, Insolvent: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 510-13-3.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

(3) Re:—Gordhandas Peraj, Insolvent: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 13,050-0-0.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

(4) Re:—Haji Haroon Oomer Memon, Insolvent: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 98.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

(5) Re:—Karamsey Keshowjee and another Insolvents: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 5,633-11-9.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

(6) Re:—Lakhmidas Naranjee Thacker, Insolvent: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 14,700.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

(7) Re.—Chintaman Janardhan Kher. Insovent: Outstanding amounting to Rs. 734-7-6.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GINNING FACTORIES, COTTON PRESSES, IRRIGATION WORKS TOGETHER WITH THE FURNITURE, ETC., SITUATE, LYING AND BEING AT KASANDRA (IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT), SAWDA, AND JALGAON (IN KHANDESH DISTRICT).

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy on insolvent, traded as Messrs. Sheik Adam Esoofally and Co., and as—Abdeally Abdul Kadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the Ginning Factories, Cotton Presses and Irrigation works, together with the furniture, etc. Thereat on the following days and at the following times:—

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Ginning Factory, Irrigation works, and the machinery lying thereat (with all the furniture) situate, lying and being on the bank of the Sabermati River, at a distance of 3 miles from the Moraya Station (Ahmedabad Dholka Railway) in Kasandra in Ahmedabad District and also one piece of land, used for the production of cotton and one field named as Barkhala, hearing Survey No. 1786 and situated in the Sub-District of Sanand, Taluka Vishalpur (Ahmedabad.)

ON THURSDAY THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Cotton Ginning Factory at Sawda (East Khandesh) near the Sawda Station with all its machinery and furniture, &c.

The above factory is erected on 4 pieces of land.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(Contd.)

ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH, 1914 at 5 P. M. (S.T.), AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS, IN BOMBAY.

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Ginning Factory known as Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy Press at Jalgaon, in Khandesh District, together with its Machinery office furniture buildings, godowns, wells, and cisterns etc., and also the right, title and interest in the Ginning Factory situate close to the Jalgaon Railway Station and erected on two pieces of land. together with the buildings and godowns wells and cisterns, etc., and also the right. title and interest in the share of 30.67 Docras in the Press formerly known as the Volkart Bros' Press, but now used as a godown.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomjee & Co.. Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their office at Hornby Road, Bomaby or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF GROUND, ONE BUNGALOW AND TWO HOUSES, SITUATE AT DADAR ROAD (NEAR MR. JAMSEDJI KATHOK'S BUNGALOW), MAHIM, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the 2nd Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Dayal Mulji and Hirabai, daughter of Jeraj Chapsey, pursuant to the power of sale given to them by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1911, and expressed to be made between the said Dayal Mulji and Hirabai of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, Mahim, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,248 square yards or thereabouts asssessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 478 and 200, New Nos. 12485 and 12148, New Survey No. 201, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the vacant land formerly belonging to the mortgagors being property secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the South by the vacant land, now or lately belonging to the said Daniel Francis Murzello, on or towards the East by the public road, and on or towards the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, and which said salt batty ground is at present in the occupation of the mortgagors.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, Mahim, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,534 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 12497, and New Survey No. 200, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai, widow of Muncherji Bejonji on or towards the South by the vacant premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the East by a public road, and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway line, and which said Salt Batty ground is at present in the occupation of the mortgagors, and F. Ward No. 522 (2), (3) (3A), and Street No. 155A, 155B, and 155BB.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

Private offers for the said purchase of the said property will also be received by the said Messrs. Mulla, and Mulla, or by the Undersigned prior to the date fixed for the sale by Auction.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE S AGENTS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE BUNGALOWS AT HEALTHY OUTSTATION.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS & OPEN LAND SITUATED AT PANCHGANI ON THE ROAD TO MAHABLESHWAR.

Re:—Estate of W. A. L. Mckenzie.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will receive offers for the purchase of the following properties at Panchgani upto the end of the current month.

The "Craig End."
The "Arthur Cottage."
The "Willie Cottage."

Particulars can be had from Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Solicitors for Miss Alice Learmouth Mckenzie, Surviving Trustee of the Estate of W. A. L. Mckenzie at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or from the offices of the undersigned.

SALE OF A PALATIAL BUNGALOW, AT KHANDALA ROAD, LONAVLA.

Up to TUESDAY, 31st current, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will entertain offers for the following very valuable, furnished and beautifully situated bungalow, at Khandala Road, Lonavla, and near Premchand Raychand's bungalow, having 1 big hall, 4 bed rooms, 4 bath rooms, 2 verandahs, 1 big dining hall, 1 cooking hall, 3 other rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 1 big stable to accommodate, 2 horses, 1 motor car, and 1 carriage, 3 malis' rooms, 1 stable for cattle, 1 pucca built well and stone wall compound. The bungalow, besides, is situated on high level and has very fine garden with a fountain.

Further particulars and inspection of the photograph of the bungalow can be had at the office of the Undersigned.

N.B.—The bungaow is built on the principles of sanitation and affords a very nice opportunity to those seeking sanitoriums. The well contains very pure water.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

53, Meadow Street, Fort

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquim office shigram, in good order

1 Bay Waler Gelding, 15-2, age 12 years, quiet in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 11th March, 1914.

Look out for the new Cookery Book!

PAKWĀN-KI-KITĀB.

by Mrs. JOHN GILPIN.

Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

NINETY DAYS

Complete Menus of 13 dishes with recipes attached, using ordinary materials and measures such as teacups, tablespoons, etc.

Equally useful in any part of India as local information is given for the principal stations.

To be had from

A. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay & Madras
ARMY NAVY STORES, Bombay & Calcutta
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Rs. 2. PRICE. Rs. 2.
OVER 200 PAGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

VARIETY AND CINEMA

(Every Night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.)

MONS. HERBERT,
Miss CLEO. PEEL.
Miss REINA S LMA.
Mr. LEW JAMES.
MABEL & MALFE.

Five of the finest

Entertainers who have ever appeared in Bombay. **Mons Herbert's musical Dining Table is the Tenth WONDER OF THE WORLD.**

FILMS:—"The Fortune Hunter" "Topical Cartoons" 'Topical Gazette." "Evening News" Waltz.

Our Next Revue is
"RAC ANIA"
Opening Saturday Next.
P nat Soundy's

Alastor can be consulted in the gardens from 9-30 p. m. At other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present

The popular farcical play

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.

Time and prices, as usual.

LA SCALA

6-30 Twice Nightly 10.

REVUE BY THE **MELBOURNES**

XAIDA—QUEENIE—ZILLA.

The Weatherlys' and a Film with a Lecture.

ALASKA—SIBERIA.

Commencing Friday Next.

The Marvel of the Century

DE MARLO AND LADY.

In a Charming Novelty
A FROG'S PARADISE.

It is almost an impossibility to think that they are human beings.

IN TWO GORGEOUS SCENES.

LA BELLE TAMARA

Grand Opera Vocalist.

BOOK NOW PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

Notice our CHANGE in PROGRAMME.
For Three Days only.
To-Night, To-morrow Night and Night after.

GRAND ATTRACTION FOR
HOLI HOLIDAYS.

SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
TALKING MOTION PICTURES
witnessed by THOUSANDS of our PATRONS

Their Unanimous VERDICT:

"Really a Marvellous Invention and Wonder of the World."

Realistic Effects in ACTING, VOICES and SONGS of PERFORMERS on the stage of different Theatres are to be SEEN and HEARD on our **IMPERIAL SCREEN.**

An **INTERESTING and SELECTED PROGRAMME.**
Of Magnificently COLOURED Films measuring about 7,000 feet
For the HOLI OCCASSION.
Our PATHE COLOUR Mythological Film in 2 reels:
PSYCHE
Another Coloured Acrobatic Subject:
MAROS TROUPE
Other Comic and Interesting PICTURES.
Price Matinee: TO-NIGHT: From 5 to 6-30
Three SHOWS nightly:—**7-8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12-0.**
Admission: Rs. **2**, Re. **1**, As. **8** and As. **4.**

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Present for the first time in India their strong repertoire of London successes.

Tuesday, March 10th.

The Funniest of Farcical Comedies.
For a Good Laugh, Don't Miss.

Wednesday, March 11th, and Thursday 12th.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

Smith .. Charles Howitt.

Friday, March 13th.

The Brilliant Comedy:
"A COUNTRY MOUSE"
Title role Doris Phillips.

Saturday, March 14th.

The World Famous
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
Sir Guy de Vere Charles Howitt.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.
NIGHTLY AT 9-30.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A UNIQUE CINEMATOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION.

FIRE AT SEA!!

OR,

DRAMA ON THE OCEAN.

Most Thrilling and Awe-inspiring Scenes of a Ship on Fire.
A MARVEL OF REALISM.
STARTLING—WONDERFUL—SENSATIONAL.

GAUMOUNT GRAPHIC. LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.

Alpine Memorial to Captain Scott; Home Rule Demonstration at Longford; &c. &c.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

Usual half prices—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Wednesday & Thursday on account of Holi.— { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK
TURBINO TRIO
And
THE KING OF CYCLE.
Change of Programme
Quite Novel Feats.
A New Highly Sensational Star Film
"A MAN IN WHITE CLOAK"
3,000 Feet Long
THE SALE OF A GHOST
Half Prices
Re. **1**, As. **8**, **4** and **2.**

Matinee with Prizes Saturday and Sunday and also on Wednesday being Holi Holiday.

5-15 to 6-45 and Daily 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at
English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING

THE RECENT CRY
OF
THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS

BEGG'S WHIKYS

Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg' whisky is bottled in three differen qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Established 1848, still going foremost and first.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0

BLUE CAPSULE (12 years old) Rs. 3-0-0

GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

Supplied to Hotels, Clubs and Messes all throughout India.

Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

Purchasers of Begg's Whisky will be given a decanter free of cost (full of whisky) on their presenting to the undersigned 24 coupons of either White or Blue Capsule Bottles, or 12 coupons of the Gold Capsule Bottles respectively.

SOLE AGENTS:—

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March, 9th.

Consols 2½ %	.74½—5.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..25.21—1
Rentes 3 %	88½—½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43½plus ½
Bar Silver Spot	.26 13.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.26⅜—1.16
Closing Tone of silver —Quiet steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13.16plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	½13.16unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29 January, 1914	
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2⅝unchgd.
„ India Bank Bills 6 m st.	2 3.16—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3⅛unchgd
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅛unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2plus ½
„ 7 day market loans	2½plus ⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, March, 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	19,000
„ „ to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York May	11.70plus 12
Futures at New York July	11.62plus 8
Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced later on Foreign buying	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12¾unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.33plus 12
Futures at New Orleans July	12.30plus 12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.9unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85⅞unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½—⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March, 9th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„	Sales of East India	100
„	Imports	20,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot — Moderate business, Easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market Business moderate.

Mid. Americans		6.93—3
Egyptian F.G.F.		.8.75—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	11.57—1
	July	11.52—1
New York Official noon call	May	11.61plus 3
	July	11.55plus 1
New Orleans 10 a.m	May	12.20—1
	July	12.17—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day's price
M.A.	6.54—4
A.M.	6.49—4
M.J.	6.48—4
J.J.	6.43—4
J.A.	6.39—4
A.S.	6.30—3
S.O.	6.19—4
O.N	6.11—4
N.D.	6.06—4
D.J.	6.05

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London. March, 9th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,610,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. March ; sellers quiet.	34⅞—⅜
South Australian no sellers.	
Victorian no sellers	
New South Wales no sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Dunkirk sellers—	54—½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship nominal firm.	
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firm	50½—¼
Linseed Calcutta London March-April London, done firm.	49.6plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April ; Antwerp sellers firm unchgd	44¼
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£6 0 0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£64—¼
Copper Braziers	£78¾—½
Yellow Metal unchanged.	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged.	10.6
Arrivals :—E. F. Ferdinand Styliani Bebis.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) sellers April-August quiet tendency in buyers favor	12.5½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; nothing doing unchgd.	11.9¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar.	9.11½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2½—¾
Offered more freely prices easier opened flat closing steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July ; very quiet unchanged	13.11½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March ; value unchanged	11.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March ; value firm unchanged.	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. : value unchanged	10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. : value unchanged	10.11¼
Fine White JavaC. & F. Calcutta July-Dec ; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec ; value still idle unchanged.	11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April sellers easier	2.11¾—¼
Goat Skin sales opened to day with a fair demand.	
Goat Skins offered	1,071,000
Sheep Skins offered	757,000
Goat Skins Madras.—Steady and unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 10th March 1914.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady with rather more business passing. To-morrow being a Public Holiday (Holi) the Banks will be closed.

We quote ;—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, Apl.	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-12
„ „ forward, ay.	1	4 5-36
„ „ 3 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s reads		170½
Marks „ „		138¾
60 days Hongkong		141
„ „ Shanghai		191½
„ „ Japan		149¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower both for delivery in two months at 26 13-16 and 26¾ respectively. The market here continues unsettled.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready	79	4	0
1st Settlement	79	0	0
3rd Settlement	77	8	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood neglected to-day with small business passing. The market opened at Rs. 95-9 and stood steady throughout the day for 30th March delivery.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (New Issue), were placed at Rs. 102-5 in a lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a quiet tone to-day and very few changes were reported in yesterday's closing quotations.

Davids stood at Rs. 480 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 437-8.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,075 and Standard to Rs. 1,080.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,850 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,480.

Colabas were in demand at Rs. 1,487½ Finlay were placed at Rs. 315.

Swans declined to Rs. 267½ and New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 222½.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 173 X. D. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 210 and Preference shares at Rs. 261½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 73½ and Rs. 74.

Deferred stood firm at Rs. 128.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,015.

Tapti Velley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 587½ and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 141 X. D.

Gujrat Ry. shares improved to Rs. 112.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England on the 19th ultimo issued notice as below :—

"£180,000 has been released by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on account Straits Settlements note Gurantee Fund Gold portion, of this amount £75,000 was originally imported from Egypt and £12,500 from Australia."

COTTON.

The American markets closed steadier New York futures being 12 and 8 points up and New Orleans 12 points up.

In the local market good Broach declined to Rs. 270 during the night, and opened this morning at Rs. 272. There has been a moderate enquiry during the day at current rates.

OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	20,000

Months.	
M.A.	6.60 — 6
A.M.	6.55 „ 6
M.J.	6.53 „ 6
J.J.	6.49 „ 6
J.A.	6.45 „ 6
D.N.	6.36 „ 6
O.N	6.24 „ 6
O.A	6.16 „ 6
S.S.	6.11 „ 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	10	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	3	6	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	9	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	7	6	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	3	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	2	6	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
85 % Bold White	56	8	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	6	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	4	0	B. T.
April May	11	4	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	3¼	8	0	
Guzerat ready	3¼	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T.

Cottonseed : The market is quiet

Qotuations :—

Berar	Rs.	22	8	0
Guzerat	„	21	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	29,033 Bales
Wheat	13,786 Cwts
Linseed	23,566 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6,777 „
Gingelyseed	10,296 „
Poppyseed	nil „
Groundnuts	3,806 „
Castorseed	11,505 „
Rice	4,168 „
Myrabollams	2,307 „
Cottonseed	28,186 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	10,122 „
Jowar	8,438 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	657 „

CLUBWALLA AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company, 17, Church Gate Street, with Dr. J.N. Bahadurji in the chair. The Chairman congratulated the shareholders on the excellent results of the Company. The progress of the Company, as the shareholders would observe, was very satisfactory. The Company was further after declaring a dividend of 9 per cent. put in a strong position by setting aside this year Rs. 4,500, to the Reserve and Equalization of Dividend Fund which would now amount to Rs. 7,500. There was no doubt that the company was managed most economically and all credit was due to the Agents who had the interest of the shareholders at heart. The Chairman expressed a hope that the co-operation of the shareholders and their friends by taking up the unallotted shares would result in increasing the scope of usefulness of the various trade lines bringing in still more favourable results.

The retiring Director, Dr. J. N. Bahadurji was re-elected and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ENGLISH COURT AND A GRAND DUKE.

COUNTESS'S MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

Sir Samuel Evans, the President of the Divorce Court, on February 16, gave his decision in the case of Elizabeth, Countess de Gasquet James.

The Countess, who is an American by birth, in 1910, seven years after the death of her first husband, a French count, married Henry Borwin, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke of that duchy. They came specially to England for the marriage, and afterwards returned to France, where they were again married according to Roman Catholic rites The Duke at home was placed under a curator or guardian on account of legal profligacy, and his curator last year got his marriage annulled on the ground that it was without the consent of his legal representatives and of the Grand Duke. The Countess, to determine what her position was in England, asked for a declaration that the marriage under English law was valid and, alternatively for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. The case came before the Court on the Duke's preliminary objection that the English Court had no jurisdiction as the domicile of the parties was in Germany and they had no matrimonial home in England.

The President said the domicile of the respondent was German, and up to the time of the marriage the domicile of the Countess was French, and after the marriage it, of course, became, like the respondent's, German. Neither of the parties had ever had a domicile in England, and neither of them had ever had a residence in England. In 1913 the marriage was declared null and void by a German court of competent jurisdiction, and it was admitted that the decree was validly made. The petitioner commenced the present proceedings on the ground that the marriage ceremony had been performed in this country, and the citation and a copy of the petition were served on the respondent abroad. He entered an appearance under protest, and had filed an act on petition in which he pleaded (1) that the Court had no jurisdiction to serve him abroad, and that the service was out of the jurisdiction and should be set aside; (2) that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit for restitution of conjugal rights; (3) that the Court had no jurisdiction to make a declaration as to the validity of the marriage.

The first question, therefore, was whether it was competent for the Court to serve the respondent with the citation outside the jurisdiction. If not the service must be set aside, and with that the whole proceedings would at once come to an end and the Countess's petition would have to be dismissed. After considering the provisions of the Acts of Parliament and the decisions given in former cases he had come to the conclusion that the Court had no jurisdiction to serve the respondent abroad. Accordingly the respondent was entitled to have the service of the citation set aside. That was enough to dispose of the case. Consequently he held that the Court could not entertain the suit for restitution or for a declaration as to the validity of the marriage. It had been agreed that the act on petition should be decided on this summons. The result would be that the respondent was entitled to succeed on the act on petition, and the suit of the Countess would be dismissed with costs.

Last Wednesday's sitting of the Jain Literary Conference at Jodhpur, under the presidency of Mahemahopadhya Dr. Satis chandra Vidyabhushan, was attended by 8,000 people Dr. Harnam G. Jacobi read a paper on the importance of Jain works for the history of Indian literature. The President moved a resolution of thanks to Sir Elliot Colvin, British Resident in Rajputana, who was requested to convey the sincere loyalty of the Conference to the King-Emperor and the Government of India. Resolutions were also moved for the revival of Jain learning, restoration of Jain relics and shrines, and the rescue of Jain manuscripts.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13⅓	1,585
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	83½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon		6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25		6	17½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15		6½	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.			
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P		6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.		6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	480
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.		18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do		15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
£12 A		16%	£22 1-2
£12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern B., Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	8
National Bank of India Ld.	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	86 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.		25	845
Alliance	Apl-Oct.		Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing				60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing				135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,			25	645
Bombay United	May-Nov		25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.		6	232½
Central India	May-Nov		65	1 847½
Chinna	Mar-Sep.		50	600
Chinoi Silk			20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep		30	1,482½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep		Nil	400
Connaught	do.		Nil	100
Coorla	April		40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.		6	115
Currimbhoy	do.		10	215½
David	May.-Nov.		20	480
Edward Sassoon			8	187½
Emperor Edward			25	435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.			155
Fazulbhoy	May		20	440
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct		50	1,400
Finlay Mills			7-8	312½
Gold Mohur			26	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.		45	560
Howard and Bullough	do.		15	500
Hyderabad	do.		60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.		Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching			4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.		40	375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.		4	147
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.		Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.		6½	95
Jewraj Bajoo	May		20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.		Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.		25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.		45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.		25	752½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.		60	1 130
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.		75	1,077½
Madras United	June-Dec.		60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.		50	1,940
Meyer Sassoon			Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.		115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay			30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.		7	220
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.		30	1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July		7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.		Nil	220
Ripon			Nil	60
Sassoon Cotton	April.		Yr.50	720
Sassoon Silk	do.		Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.		250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.			50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.		40	1,077½
Sun	Oct.			101½
Surat Rice Mill	May		15	200
Swan	New O.		10	272½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.		50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.		60	1,220
Union Mill			Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.			Nil	390
Western India	Sep.		Nil	680
Mysore Spinning	July		45	465
			15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year. Rs
Akbar	May.	300	450
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Broul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley		6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.		15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	6	63
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	120
Jumna Ginning and Mfg Co., Ld.		7%	126½
Kamgaum	Sept	30	705
Mahmudpura Cha.		7½	365
Mohuva	Oct.	Nil	100
Mercantile	do.	Nil	125
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug	12½	20
New East India	Sep.	78	280
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	919
New Berar	Oct.	35	825
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	500
Sind	Nov	30	680
Surat City	Oct	20	230
Voikart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept	40	239
Vardwan G.P.		12	625
			134

Railway Companies

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan -July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	148
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	111
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan. July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		151
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	585
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Asndown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Bamankua			
Backbay Bath			2 93
Badham Pile			45
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	857½
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.		15	172
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	Feb.-Aug.	6% 5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building		5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	30Hyr.	31½
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.			140
Indian Cement Rs. 100.			154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	30 1½	
Indian Cottonseed Oil Company O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105
P...100			80
John Roberts & Co.,	Oct.-July	7%	200
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	July	10%	182
Kamei Cement Ordy, 80	do.	10%	41
Deffd. 38			64
Pref. 80			72
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175			88
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	12	172
Marcks & Co.,		10	100
Marsland Pr. Co., O		Nil	102
Marsland Price Co., P		7%	80
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	68
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	85
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	865
Port Canning Co.,		45	234
Shivrajpur Syndicate, etc.			860
Sirda Carbide G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.		23
S und & Co.,		Nil	70
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O. P.	Jan & July.		75
Tata Hydro Electric		4%	127
O. 800			155
Thacker & Co., P. 800		7%	105
Telephone Co.,	May.	Rs.	90
Treacher & Co.,	July	15	7.0
			428
			921

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar 10.

Fairly general light rainfall is reported from the Punjab, and the neighbouring regions. Showers continue in North-east India.

Forecast :—Some precipitation in Kashmir, East Punjab, United Provinces, North-east India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 10TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tusday, the 10th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-west and the north Punjab; Multan has had 0.11" and Rawalpindi and Lahore 0.29" each. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan, Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess; day temperature is also above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.25" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Kotah and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana has given nearly general rain in the south-west and the north Punjab and local rain in east Rajputana and has extended south-eastwards. It is however less pronounced and cloud has decreased in the Punjab.

Isolated showers are possible in south-east Punjab, Rajputana and west United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th of March 1914.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Jask	82.1	66.7	67	..	4.56	1.09
Muskat						
Do. (9th)	81.3	73.6	66	..	0.66	—2.22
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.7	55.5	84	0.11	1 50	—0.19
Rawalpindi			87	0.29	9.21	2.04
Lahore	79.4	54.0	94	0.29	3.44	0.62
Sirsa	77.3	53.2	8	0.0	1.51	—0.01
Ambala	79.7	54.1	68	..	2.18	—2.78
Delhi	81.8	57.8	77	..	0.74	—1.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Mainpuri	88.8	55.1	57	..	1.52	—0.50
Jhansi	92.6	59.5	36	..	0.91	—0.70
Cawnpore	90.4	64.9	58	..	1.20	—0.66
Allahabad	93.1	62.4	30	..	1.41	—0.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad.	88.1	58.2	31	..	2.31	1 32
Karachi	79.9	70.2	85	..	2.11	0.79
Ajmer	87.1	56.9	77	0.25	2.73	1.53
Jalpore	89.2	54.2	51	..	0.86	—0.43
Kotah	94.4	72.9	39	..	1.03	0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.3	?	69	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	77.0	73.0	85	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	79.4	68.6	84	..	0.11	—0.34
Rajkot	90.0	67.1	80	..	0.08	—0.39
Bhavnag Para	90.0	66.8	81	..	0.04	—0.47
Surat	90.4	67.7	76	..	0.04	—0.29
Ahmedabad	92.4	68.8	80	..	0.09	—0.29
Dessa	88.2	65.8	82	..	0.16	—0.39
Neemuch	90.1	64.5	72	..	0.14	—0.61
Indore	91.1	65.1	69	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.5	66.5	42	..	5.28	2.96
Saugor	88.8	66.6	45	..	2.16	0.11
Hoshangabad	94.1	65.2	30	..	2.47	0.84
Khandwa	95.5	64.0	56	..	0.80	—0.79
Akola	97.1	67.5	46	..	0.98	—0.87
Amraoti	94.9	67.7	33	..	1.74	—0.17
Nagpur	94.9	67.6	35	..	2.10	—0.11
Chanda	98.3	60.0	34	..	1.53	—0.01
Raipur	95.2	65.1	34	..	2.00	0.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	73.1	81	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	87.5	70.1	72	..	..	—0.70
Mormugao	87.0	74.5	75	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	86.5	70.2	77	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.8	64.1	48	..	0.08	—0.77
Ahmednagar	93.3	64.2	37	..	0.16	—1.17
Poona	95.2	58.1	64	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	97.7	66.1	32	..	0.01	—1.57
Bijapur	96.4	63.1	49	..	0.24	—1.14
Belgaum	93.3	64.8	30	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	93.0	61.2	58	..	0.01	—1.24
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.4	65.4	24	..	0.02	—1.52
Hyderabad	96.5	72.2	40	..	0.00	—1.80
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.0	74.8	73	..	0.93	—2.45
Calicat	88.1	80.3	79	..	4.07	—1.90
Cochin	9 .1	79.8	79	..	5.16	—4.41
Colombo	87.7	74.5	90	..	31.50	6.90
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	77.9	75	..	0.03	—6.72
Bellary	102.0	75.5	28	..	0.04	—2.31
Guddapah	103.2	76.5	65	..	3.00	—1.81
Madras	94.1	77.6	85	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore	94.8	66.8	49	..	0.34	—3.51
Coimbatore	99.2	74.1	77	..	4.87	—0.51
Trichinopoly	10 .7	79.2	70	..	10.44	1.50
Negapatam	88.8	77.8	71	..	53.41	24.52

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th March was 30-113 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin given above.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

March 10th

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Holi. Bank Holiday.
"Why Smith Left Home" at the Opera House. 9-30.
Lord Willingdon visits Tata Hydro-Electric Power Receiving Station, Parel, 8 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits the Adams Wyllie Hospital, 12-15 p.m.
Salle Francaise, lecture by Mr. W. A. Phillips in "A Brief Outline of Indian History," 6-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Corporations' Dinner to the Governor.
Lady Willingdon visits the Leper Asylum, Matunga, 6 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Lady Willingdon visits Dr. Massin's Hospital, 11-45 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Elphinstone College Sports, Their Excellencies to attend.
Their Excellencies dine with the Commandore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, 8-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 2-50 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DOBBS—At Quetta, Feb. 20th, the wife of Capt. R. C. Dobbs, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

SEQUERA—On the 10th March at Bombay. to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sequera, a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'RIORDAN—KIRBY—At Indore, Feb. 22nd, by the Rev. Father Raphael, Kelvin O'Riordan, Indian Police, and Constance Hilda, daughter of the late William Kirby.

STOW—TOWNLEY—At Christ Church, Pachmari, Feb. 23rd, by the Rev. Charles Darling, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Montagu Bruce Stow, East Yorkshire Regiment, to Gladys, younger daughter of Brigadier-General C. R. Townley (late of the Suffolk Regiment), and Mrs. Townley.

LINN-STABLES.—On March 9th, 1914, at the U. F. Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., John Brown, Linn, Bombay, to Beatrice Elizabeth Madeline Stables, daughter of the late Dr. William Skilbeck Stables, Bath. 1861

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 11.

212. Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 15th instant.
Thursday 12th, Cadets Competition Matches Nos. VIII, IX. and XVI.
Friday 13th morning "L" Coy. Afternoon "I" Coy.
Saturday 14th Cadets Marching Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m., afternoon 1-5 p.m.
213. Arms. All Arms and Accountrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.
214. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time).
215. Medals. Applications for Volunteer Long Service medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
216. Roll Books. All Company Drill Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.
217. Leave. No. 6363 Vol. A. R. Bussey, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 8th March to 8th October, 1914.
(Signed). F. H. JAMES, Captain, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Mar. 10.

117 Parade. Thursday 12th March 1914; Spuad Drill and Rifle Exercise at Head Quarters at 7 p. m. Dress:—Plain Clothes.
112 Skill-at-Arms Examination. Wednesday 11th instant; The Annual Skill-at-Arms Examination will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.
On Sunday 15th instant: There will be Class firing on the G. I. P. R. Range at Ghat Kopar;
Trains leave Victoria Terminus 8-5 a.m., 8-25 a.m., 8-50 a.m., 10-3 a.m., 10-25 a.m. & 11 a.m.
Rifles will be issued on the Range.
All Members, who have not completed their Class firing, are requested to attend.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)
Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY

During the month of February the number of Hindu patients treated in the Dispensary was 2,371, including 308 new admissions.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LECTURER.

Professor Smithell, who is to deliver the Bombay University lectures next week, belongs to the Leeds University and not to the Liverpool University as stated in the notice.

KURLA CRICKET CLUB.

The competitive athletic sports and the prize-distribution ceremony of the Kurla Cricket Club will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. on the ground beyond the railway station. Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, Principal, Dadar High School, will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held on Tuesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing three members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay resulted in the election of Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., of the Bombay Company Ltd., The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and Mr. J. N. Metaxa, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Tuesday was the last day for sending in nominations for the by-election by the justices of peace for a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Donald Fraser.

Two nominations were received, namely, of Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Bhawandass N. Motiwalla and the Commissioner has fixed the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th for the poll, which will be taken in the Municipal Council Hall.

DUFFERIN FUND MEETING.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay branch of the Dufferin Fund writes to us that the announcement that Her Excellency Lady Willingdon holds a meeting of the Dufferin Fund at Government House today was premature. It was originally intended to hold the meeting on this date; but for unforeseen reasons the annual general meeting will not take place till about the last week in this month on a date to be fixed and notified hereafter.

GIRL DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Cooner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Umtalibai, a girl, aged 11 years. The evidence showed that on the 3rd instant, the deceased, who had been living at Dharavi went to a quarry hole to wash clothes, but did not return. The mother went in search of her, when she found the clothes lying on the bank of the quarry hole. The dead body was found on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play to-day a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p. m. (S. T.).

Selection—"Revue of Revues" .....Douglas.
Valse—"Septembre" ..... Godin.
(a) Song—"You made me love you etc." ..... Monaco.
(b) Spanish Dance—"Sardana" ..... Breton.
Selection—"Love and Laughter" ... Straus.
Overture—"Tannhauser" ..... Wagner.
(a) Song—"The Rosary" ..... Nevin.
(b) Hungarian Dance(from)—"The Swan "Lake" ..... Tschaikowsky.
Selection—"The Gondoliers" ..... Sullivan.
Two-step—"Mr. Jollyboy" ..... Penso.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, eight attacks and eleven deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, two of the attacks being reported from Parel and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Mandvi, Dhobi Talao, Khara Talao, Kamatipura and Sewri. There were no fresh cases of either small-pox or cholera reported during the above period. The total mortality from all causes was 96, as compared with 83 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 114 in 1912. Out of a total of 1934 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 122 were found to be plague-stricken, 22, the highest number, coming from Mandvi, 12 from Chukla, 11 from Market, 9 from Umarkhadi and 8 from Khara Talao.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SCHEME FOR LAKHMIDAS MARKET SITE.

A meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Trust's offices, Esplanade Road, the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board resumed further consideration of the question of the acquisition of the site of the Lakhmidahs Khimji cloth market.

After some discussion, Mr. Tod moved that a street scheme should be prepared for the consideration of the Board for the acquisition of the whole of the market area with a forty feet road through it.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment that having regard to the urgent sanitary needs in other parts of the city, it was inexpedient to proceed with this scheme.

On being put to the vote, Mr. Wacha's amendment was lost, he alone voting for it. The proposition of Mr. Tod was carried, Mr. Wacha dissenting.

The meeting was then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES FROM CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

"The Statesman" says: "Very general regret will be caused by the announcement that the "Bombay Gazette," one of the oldest English newspapers in India, has ceased publication."

"The Englishman" says: "One cannot help regretting the fact that one of the oldest of English papers on the other side of India, with its fine old conservative traditions, has now ceased to exist. New papers may enter the field now, but it will be no easy task to revive the traditions of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

CHALDEAN CHRISTIANS DEPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Yutroom Locka, Elika John, Jubrial Yokhamma, Joseph Yokhamma and Shaul Eshu, Chaldean Christians, with cheating.

The charge against the accused was that they represented to several people that they had been authorised by the Archbishop of Chaldea in Turkey to collect funds for orphanages in that province, and that they thus induced people to part with sums of money. The Police on making enquiries ascertained that the credentials possessed by the accused were not genuine.

Inspector Favel said he had instructions from the Commissioner of Police to withdraw the case as an order for the deportation of the accused under the Foreigners' Act had been issued by the Government of Bombay.

His Worship thereupon discharged the accused.

THEFT OF UNIFORM.

EX-LASCAR CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sargon charged one Rajaram Babaji, an ex-lascar of the Bombay Fire Brigade, with the theft of a uniform of the value of Rs. 10, and another lascar named Yeshwant Anant with receiving and possessing stolen property.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was taken on in the service on January 16th, absconded on the 3rd instant with the uniform he had been given, and he was subsequently arrested. He said he had given the uniform to another lascar named Yeshwant Anant, who was thereupon arrested, when the uniform which he had cut so as to fit him, was found in his room.

Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, and in default of the fine, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

RECALCITRANT SEAMEN SENTENCED.

Captain Barton of the S. S. Jersey Moor charged Thomas Lodge, J. C. Rielly and Carl Chossler, seamen on board the same steamer, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Third Presidency Magistrate, with continued wilful disobedience to his lawful commands, under section 225 of the Merchants' Shipping Act of 1894.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. Vijaykar, pleader.

It was alleged that the accused had signed articles at Barry, Waj, in October 1913 to serve for a period of three years. On Saturday last the ship completed loading and left the dock at 6 p.m. to proceed to Marseilles, with Pilot Hooper on board. While passing Middle Ground island, in the harbour the accused refused to obey the order to take down the shifting board from the Harbour Deck and the matter was reported by the Chief Officer to the Captain. The first accused on being sent for by the Captain said he did not feel inclined to work. When reminded that his agreement bound him to work he said that he was tired. All the other men, including the other accused, were questioned individually, but as they refused to work the captain turned his ship about and communicated with the Swiftsure. One of the Lieutenants of the flagship boarded the Jersey Moor, but his efforts to reason with the men were not successful. The accused complained that the ship was not seaworthy, and refused to obey the Captain's order to get the ship ready for sea. The Captain put back to Bombay, anchored in the stream about seven on Sunday morning. The advice of Water Police Inspector Butterfield to obey the orders of the master was declined by the accused. On the master again intimating to them that if they would work he would compound with them three accepted his terms, but the accused refused. The attitude of the accused had meant a loss of £50 a day to the owners.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to eight weeks' imprisonment each, and ordered them to forfeit six days' wages.

DINNER AT VICEGAL LODGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a dinner at Viceregal Lodge to-night. Among the guests were:—The Commander-in-Chief, Lady Alington, Miss Leigh, the Hon'ble Mrs. Hore-Huthven, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Rani Harnam Singh, and Bibi Anint Kuar, Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir Ali Imam, Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir William and Lady Vincent, Major Brooke Blakway, Mr. A. H. Drack, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Sardar Daljit Singh, Maung Mye, Mr. Madhu Sudan Das, Mr. V. R. Pandit, Rajah Kushal Pal Singh, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mir Asad Ali, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Rajah of Mahmudabad, Mr Qumme Huda, Rajah Abu Jafar of Pirpur, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Raja Jai Chand, Mr. James and Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. Muddiman, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cook.

On Lieutenant-Colonel Beadon, Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, proceeding on leave, Mr. Justice Scott-Smith will advance a step and his place will be filled during the next few days.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY IN "BELLA DONNA".

Many novels are successfully adapted for the stage on account of the attraction or power, not only of the story, but because of the brilliance of the dialogue or the charm and cleverness of the characterisation and atmosphere which are easily transferred to the theatre. Mr. Robert Hitchens' novels are not among these. "Bella Donna," for instance, the dramatised version of which was very ably presented by the Howitt-Phillips Company at the Opera House last night. It makes a good play of a kind, but the story, stripped of Mr. Hichens' charming mode of presentation, his picturesque style and wonderful power of description which has enabled him in so many of his books to bring the atmosphere of the lands of the Near East so vividly before the reader, is mere ordinary melodrama,—powerful perhaps, but still ordinary and without originality. It has nothing of the distinction of the book. The most elaborate stage scenery and effects cannot give the fascinating impression of the Nile and the Pyramids which the descriptive pen of the author is able to convey. And the most realistic interpretation of such parts as Ibrahim and Hamza,—and they were very realistically and cleverly portrayed last night,—cannot be so convincing as Mr. Hichens was able to make them in his novel. So far then the play, to those who have read the book, must be a disappointment.

But if we expect to get no more than a good melodrama, with a mysterious Egyptian villain, and adventurers without a redeeming feature, a fairly straight-forward attempt to put the inconvenient husband out of the way by putting sugar of lead in his coffee, and a hero in the shape of a determined friend, who, being a doctor as well as something of a mystic, sees through everything and prevents the consummation of the wicked design, we have no reason to be dissatisfied. All that is required to make it acceptable is good and powerful acting, and that we had last night in plenty. Not a part but was well played and played in the right vein. Miss Godart was an admirable adventuress. She accepted the proposal to poison her husband with the correct preliminary thrill of horror, and proceeded on the task with the required callousness and cold-bloodedness. She alternately fawned upon her Egyptian lover and passionately clung to him and clutched him in the approved way; she revealed her horrible crime by talking in her sleep in the best flesh-creeping fashion; and, when the time came for her "to go out into the night," she left as without a single regret or pang of pity for the apparent hopelessness of her future. Altogether it was a fine piece of acting, and the character of Bella Donna was as convincing in the hands of Miss Godart as could be. Mr. Howitt's Dr. Isaacson was a perfect performance. In the first act he was at his best; nothing could have been more natural and effective than the quiet and easy method by which he conveyed to the audience the impression of strong individuality and determined character. And if he grew a little ultra-melodramatic in the later scenes he yielded only to an irresistible encouragement on the part of the author. Mr. Cyril Rawden was just what he should have been as the trusting infatuated single-minded husband and Mr. Charles Reath was admirably thrilling as the unscrupulous Egyptian millionaire, Mahmond Broudi. Mr. Carl Lawson and Miss Doris Phillips, as Ibrahim and Hamza, respectively, were as we have said, beautifully realistic and Miss Stanbridge was an excellent Mrs. Marchmont. The play was quite elaborately staged and produced with the finish that we have learned to expect from the Howitt-Phillips management. If there is a fault that must be mentioned, it is the failure of the Company as a whole to realise that the accoustic properties of the theatre are not perfect. There was a large and wholly appreciative audience.

To-night a farcical comedy again,—"Why Smith Left Home."

"RAGMANIA" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The new Revue at the Excelsior, as its title suggests, is a skit on the Ragtime mania. It has been written by, and is to be presented under the supervision of, Mr. McGrath, and will introduce to the audience, in addition to those who took part in the last Revues, Mr. George Robins, an entertainer at the piano and ventriloquist of more than ordinary merit, and Miss Cleo Peel, an American comedienne. The Revue is to be more topical than "Say When!" and Mr. George Malfe, who will be the principal comedian, will have at least two parts in which he should appear at his best. One is as a Parsi schoolboy, and the other is as Mons. Cow Puncher in a skit on a famous boxing match in which he is to have a real set to with Mr. Lew James, who is introduced to the audience as Fiddler Blake. Among the scenes is one showing the deliberations of the "Bombay Theatrical Improvement Trust," another illustrating the night after a big masonic dinner in which there is to be an amusing broken mirror episode, a third showing the interior of the Taj Mahal music room, and as a grand finale the audience will be initiated into the mysteries of "the devil's hole" and will see Mr. McGrath in a new role,—that of Mephistophiles.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

A Gazette of India, Extraordinary, issued this evening contains the following notification:—His Majesty the Emperor of India has been pleased to appoint General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Indian Army, to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the East Indies in succession to General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Indian Army, vacated. General Sir Beauchamp Duff appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, assumed command on the afternoon of the 7th March, 1914. Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to General Sir Beauchamp Duff as Commander-in-Chief in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

W. I. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MIXED DOUBLES FINALS.

ENGLAND AND MRS. REYNOLDS
BEAT
FYZEE AND LADY TATA.

Before another good attendance, the final of the Mixed Doubles was played yesterday, between Mr. England and Mrs. Roynolds and Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata, but it proved to be a more one-sided game than the final of the singles. Never at any time of the game after the first two strokes did the former look anything but like winners, giving a very fine exhibition and proving that they are much the strongest of all the pairs entered. They have won all three matches with ease beating Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd and Naoroji and Mrs. Row, and have only lost twelve games in all, winning three times as much. The others have had a harder struggle, and though they were decidedly better then Mehta and Miss Meyers there was very little to spare when they met Mr. and Mrs. Portlock. What really decided it so much in the winners' favour was the ability of Mrs. Reynolds not only to keep the ball away from Fyzee but to return with such strength and good direction. Lady Tata put across some good shots, but was generally so hard put to it to return at all that she could not evade England, who was deadly. He was in the comfortable position of being able to leave a good deal to his partner with safety, picked his opportunities well and gave his opponents no chance. He will not get the easy smashes to-day that he got yesterday, but if his play in general is as good it will go a long way towards success. Fyzee had a very trying time of it, as the ball was too well placed away from him, and Mrs. Reynolds was better able to get hold of his serve than was the case the other way about. England's being far the more difficult. Fyzee has thus been beaten in both the Doubles events, but has plenty of consolation in the fact that he is Singles Champion.

Fyzee started well with the first two points, but going up to the net he hit out and followed with a double fault, a smash by England winning him the game. England was also guilty of a double fault, but his serve came off well and Mrs. Reynolds getting the better of a rally with Lady Tata he won the next. In the third England three times scored at the net and with a nice place took it, Mrs. Reynolds also scoring with three serves running and taking a "love" game. She showed up very well in the fifth, passing Fyzee at the net and successful with a cross shot, another "love" game. England's serve decided it and he played brilliantly, only losing a point.

Both ladies showed good form in the first of the second set Lady Tata passing England smartly and getting to "deuce" before losing. In her serve, Mrs. Reynolds was entirely responsible for winning, but then Fyzee placed very smarthly and with England missing smashes the former took his first game. England polished off the next in quick time with a telling serve and a run up to the net and after a double fault Lady Tata lost hers. After losing the first two points, Mrs. Reynolds took the score to 5—1, but Fyzee reduced the lead when he served, his opponents hitting the ball out. After being at 40—15, England hit two smashes into the net and "deuce" was called. Some good rallies were seen, and after a long one to end with, Fyzee hit the ball out in returning a hard one. This was game, set and match.

Score:—

Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata, 6-0, 6-2.

An exhibition game followed, which made up for the lack of excitement in the final, the play on both sides being excellent, most of the games going to "deuce," and the result in favour of what on paper appeared to be the weaker side. Fyzee was partnered by J. Naoroji and Rangarao by Chinmulgand. Fyzee took the first, but was down at 2-1 only to lead again at 4-2. Here each won one in turn, Rangarao taking two "love" games, but losing the set. Losing the first two of the next, Fyzee won the third, but then the others went right away to 4-1. He won the next two, but then losing two a "set all" was called. They took it in turn to win a game for the first four, then Fyzee went ahead and led at 4-2. Rangarao pulled up to 4-all and then five and six-all, after which they won the necessary two successive games.

Score:—

Messrs. Rangarao and Chinmulgand beat Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Naoroji, 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Full results are as follows:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row beat H. G. Cocke and Mrs. Cocke. Rest Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock beat M. F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt. J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row beat Frye and Miss Ginn, England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd. Fyzee and Lady Tata beat Mehta and Miss Meyers.

SEMI-FINALS.

England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Naoroji and Mrs. Row, Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock.

FINAL.

England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Fyzee and Lady Tata.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The last event to be decided is the Gentlemen's Doubles, which will be played to-day between Messrs. England and Kidd and Messrs. J. Naoroji and Engineer. If time allows, there will be an exhibition game.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will be present and give the prizes away.

The scare among the South Indian coolies in Colombo that inoculation against plague was compulsory—which has led to the hurried exodus of between 4,000 and 5,000.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

REPLAY ENDS IN A DRAW.

R. F. A. TEAM'S DISASTROUS STAMPEDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 10.

The Dorsets and the R. F. A., who tied with one goal on Monday in the final of the Alderson Hockey Tournament met again today to reply, and another brilliant exhibition at hockey was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Dorsets broke the ice a few seconds before time was up in the first half, and soon after the second period opened the Gunners equalised. From that moment onwards, the game went with a dash and finally ended in a second tie of 1 goal each.

SENSATIONAL STAMPEDE.

A sensation was created while the hockey match between the R. F. A. and the Dorsets was in progress on the Gymkhana ground this evening. On the R. F. A. having scored a goal, their partizans shouted themselves hoarse and at the noise an R. F. A. team took fright and bolted. On the seat of the drag remained a solitary Cameron Highlander who did all he possibly could to arrest the career of the runaway horses who, however, were not to be stayed till they galloped down an embankment on to the sandy ride, near Mr. Mountford, the Collector's bungalow on the Bund road. Here the team upset the drag which was smashed and five of the horses breaking loose galloped away to Kirkee. The Cameron Highlander was thrown off his seat where the accident occurred and providentially escaped with only a sprained wrist and bruises to his head. The standing horse had its tongue badly cut. The runaway horses created quite a scare among pedestrians during their journey to Kirkee.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 10.

The second day of the Poona Divisional Rifle Meeting was confined to a match at rapid firing at 500 yards and a match at night firing. The latter was open to teams of three of any rank. Each team was given six tent pegs and was required to make a rest for night firing. On completion one of the teams was blindfolded and loaded and fired five rounds kneeling at 200 yards.

The Royal Artillery competitions was open to any number of teams of five. The teams marched along with rifles unloaded. On reaching the firing point a target was pointed out and the teams at once adjusted a suitable formation and opened fire at Falling Plates at 200 yards. The 76th Battery R. F. A. beat the 82nd Company, 3 points. Scored match 25 R. A. competition 200 yards. 76th Batery R. F. A. 10 points, 82nd Battery R. F. A. 7 points.

Match 17 Class A. Attack Practice and Ammunition Supply. Norfolks 1st teams, Camerons Highlanders 5th team

Team match 21, Class A. (1) 2nd Camerons, 5th team, 14 points. (2) 2nd Norfolks. 1st team, 13 points. (2) 2nd Dorsets, 2nd team, 13 points.

Team match 21, Class C. (1) 120th Rajput Infantry, (2) 2nd Sapper and Miners

Match 2 class A. Lce. Sergt. Airey Norfolks 32 pts; Lce. Corpl Ingley Dorsets 32 points; Sergt. Mjr. Semmence Norfolks 31 points; Corpl Cossins Dorsets 31 points; Pte. Emms Norfolks 31 points; Pte. Battleday Norfolks 31 points; Pte. Felmingham Norfolks 30 points; Lce. Corpl. Steward Norfolks 28 points; Pte. Fenning Sherwoods 28 points; Pte. Mumford Dorsets 27 points.

Match 2 class B. Sapper Gulab Khan S. and M. 27 points; 1 Pte. Dehanna 120th Infy. 25 points; Gulab Singh 29th Lancers 24 points. Havildar Ramswami Naidu 3rd S. and M. 24 points; Jemadar Babu Parab 117 Maharattas 23 points; Pte. Seonath 120th Infy. 23 points; Sowar Jeswant Singh 29th Lancers 23 points; Dafdr. Indarjit Singh 22 points; Bdm Sitaram Baga 120th Infy 22 points; Pte. Sakaram Ghatgo, 117th Mahrattas 22 points.

FOOTBALL AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 10.

In the second round in the Murray Football Tournament, the Royal Scots beat the 3rd Middlesex Regiment by 2 goals to love.

The 4th King's Royal Rifles failed to put in their appearance against the 3rd Royal Fusiliers.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The first round in the Indian Polo Tournament for the Carmichael Cup, was played yesterday, the opposing teams being the Spiders and Royal Fusiliers. The result was victory for the former by eight goals to five.

It will interest residents in parts of India where locusts play havoc with the crops to learn that a French Scientist claims to have discovered a practical method of exterminating the swarms by the distribution of a bacillus which is responsible for a disease that is apparently endemic among the hordes. It is stated that he is able to cultivate the bacillus to such a point of virulence that it is fatal to the insects within twenty-four hours, and that it propagates itself with intense rapidity. A liquid is infected with the culture, and is then sprinkled on the plants on which the locusts are likely to settle.

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31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 11, 1914.

A FAIR PRICE FOR PEACE.

Among the many famous scenes that the House of Commons has witnessed, Monday's sitting, when the Premier made his important pronouncement in regard to the Government proposals for dealing with the position of Ulster under the Home Rule Bill, is destined, we imagine, to stand out in history as one of the most notable. For few occasions in the recent history of the Imperial Parliament, at any rate, have been fraught with more momentous issues. We do not, as our readers are aware, take the exaggerated view that prevails in many quarters of the consequences in Ulster if the Home Rule Bill, as it stands, is persisted in. We have always held, and still continue to think, that even if the Ulster irreconcilables themselves conscientiously believe in the eventuality of a civil war, they are labouring under a delusion; that the portentous preparations in which they are indulging are never likely to produce more than a few serious riots, and that the business instincts of Ulster would quickly realise the folly of attempting anything like an organised armed revolt against the Imperial authority. But that does not prevent us from realising the honest, if mistaken,—as, in our view mistaken it is, —fears with which the Protestants of Ulster look forward to the prospect of being ruled by an Irish Executive in Dublin, and the fact that those fears are so deep founded and so widely spread, as to make it incumbent upon the Government to find any possible way out of the difficulty that would to some extent satisfy the demands of Protestant Ulster, without as Mr. Asquith said in his famous speech at Ladybank, interfering with the setting up in Dublin of an Irish legislature, or erecting a permanent bar in the way of Irish unity.

In his careful and comprehensive analysis of the situation in the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Asquith arrived by a process of exhaustion at what he believes to be the only possible *via media* by which the extraordinary problem with which the country is faced, can be solved. His proposals seem to us to combine the maximum of concession to Ulster with the minimum of what can be legitimately demanded of the rest of Ireland, that has fought so long and so earnestly for the control of its own affairs. The proposals indeed go so far that it can hardly be believed that, should they fail to satisfy Sir Edward Carson or Mr. Bonar Law, opposition to them will find any substantial support in Great Britain. The Premier was careful, in the first instance, to declare that those who had supported the Home Rule Bill were as convinced as ever they were of the soundness of its principles and its machinery. He expressed the belief, which all Liberals will share, that its practical operation would involve no injustice or oppression either to classes or individuals in Ireland. And there can be no suggestion, therefore, that the Government or the Liberal Party is running away from Home Rule. But they are anxious, as Mr. Asquith went on to point out, first, that the great change on which Ireland is about to embark should start under conditions securing from the first the best chance of ultimate success, and they have to face the prospect, if Home Rule is carried in its present form, of acute dissension and possible civil strife,—an expression which does not exactly coincide, of course, with civil war. On the other hand the shipwrecking, mutilation or postponement of Home Rule would involve an equally formidable outlook in Ireland as a whole. Thus a situation is produced which warrants, to use the Premier's own words "an approach which could lead to an agreed settlement." Such an approach the Government offers in its proposal that the Ulster counties should be allowed to decide for themselves whether they shall be excluded from the scope of the Bill for a limited period of six years, during which there will be ample time to test the working of the Home Rule Bill. At the end of that period it will be for the Imperial Parliament to decide whether such counties as elect for exclusion, shall remain outside or come into the general scheme of Home Rule. This seems to us as just and fair a scheme for the special treatment of the Ulster Protestants, as could, under the circumstances, be devised. It is not, on the face of things, the most simple or what, on paper, would appear the most practicable remedy. But many roads towards a solution of the problem which Mr. Asquith described are closed to the Government owing to the unwillingness of one side or the other to take them. The conversations with Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson had revealed no sort of approach to an agreement and it was left to the Government to devise their own scheme. In doing so they had to put on one side, as prejudged, more than one solution which commended itself as just and expedient. The Premier, himself, had spent a good deal of time trying to devise a settlement on the lines of Home Rule within Home Rule, but such a scheme had not commended itself to any of the parties concerned. And for obvious reasons. The Nationalists would see in a rival Parliament in Ulster an institution which would stand as a perpetual obstacle to the unity for which they hope. The Ulster Protestants frankly dont want a Parliament of their own. Their claim is that they have the right to elect to remain under the Imperial Parliament. Another solution was to include the Ulster counties and give them the option of gradual removal, if they wished. That is a proposal, however, which is equally repugnant to Nationalists and Orangemen. Short of abandonment of the Bill, or an acceptance of the view that Ulster can never come within its scope, it will thus be seen that the proposals which Mr. Asquith now puts forward go as far as the Government could reasonably be expected to go. They go so far, indeed, that their acceptance by Mr. Redmond seems almost magnanimous. That a workable arrangement for Exclusion can be made, Mr. Asquith was easily able to demonstrate, and he went into considerable detail in order to demonstrate this.

It remains to be seen whether the Government have actually found a solution which will be accepted as the price of peace. The whole thing must be given time to be fully digested by public opinion before it will be possible correctly to gauge the feeling of the country as a whole. To our mind the first and chiefly important consideration is, that the Nationalist party, as represented by Mr. Redmond, is willing to accept this modification of their long-cherished dream, although the Irish leader is careful to declare that the Premier has gone to the "most extreme limit of concession." On the other hand Sir Edward Carson says bluntly that, if the time-limit is removed, he will call the Ulster Convention to consider the proposals but not otherwise. That is to say, he is prepared to take everything, but to give nothing, for to grant Exclusion without any sort of qualification would be almost to surrender the whole situation. And to listen to Mr. Bonar Law, who at this time of the day reiterates a denial of Home Rule, with or without exclusion, would be to surrender it altogether. Surely it must be admitted that there can be no going back now on Home Rule. It is hard to believe that the stoutest and most obstinate-Unionist can look forward with equanimity to another twenty years of "resolute Government." There are the strongest indications, at any rate, not only that Unionist opinion is in a minority in the country, but that among Unionists themselves only a minority believe that there can ever be a reversion to the position as it was before the present Home Rule Bill was introduced. It seems to us therefore, that the Ulster Unionists have been offered a very fair opportunity to demonstrate the justice and practicability of their exclusion from the Bill, and if they believe in their case as strongly as they profess, and believe that the opinion of the country is as sympathetic towards them as they say it is, they cannot look for support in England and Scotland if they refuse to accept that opportunity. According to Reuter, the impression prevails in the Lobby that a great advance has been made towards the settlement of the question and that the menace of civil war has certainly vanished. The next few weeks,—or, perhaps days,—will show whether that view is correct or not. But for ourselves, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law and the Unionist press notwithstanding, we believe that, if the Protestant minority in Ireland refuse this settlement, they will be left without sympathy among the great bulk of the people in Great Britain. They have been offered a fair price for peace, and, if they reject it, it will be upon them that the penalty will ultimately fall.

THE INDIAN PERIL.

"The Times" is perfectly correct in its "thought that an attempt to kill the Viceroy does not confirm the suggestion of placidity;" on the other hand, the paper is not justified in assuming that such an attempt is evidence that India, as a whole, is disloyal and discontented. That there is an agitation,—an active and persistent agitation,—for reform and for the removal of disabilities and grievances, no Indian would desire to deny, and we hold that it is for the good of the country that this legitimate agitation, to quote the late Lord Minto, should exist. More than that: it has already been proved to have been justified in the reforms which have already been conceded, but which we believe would never have been conceded if the Indian National Congress had not steadily demanded them. It is not suggested for a moment that the Government, in granting the reforms, yielded through fear of what had happened in the past, or of what could happen in the future; but Indians do believe that the statesmen who, in the last six years, have endeavoured faithfully to do justice to this country have been led to examine the case for India more thoroughly than did their predecessors, and, having done so, and been persuaded of its justice, fearlessly set themselves to the task of putting wrong right. That we believe, broadly, is the history of the reforms, and we believe as Indian aspirations come to be more thoroughly understood, and the scales of prejudice fall from the eyes of those who now regard the term "Indian" as synonymous with "disaffection," India will move still more rapidly towards equality with the other parts of the Empire. That is a point of view which, of course, is far in advance of the ideas that dominate Printing House Square. The real "peril" lies in the failure of educated opinion in England to acknowledge frankly the possibilities of real co-operation between East and West in this country.

It is unfortunate that anarchy should continue in this country, and none deplores its existence more than the Indian; but to say it is a widespread movement embracing large numbers of people is untrue. It would appear needless to argue that, if this were true, the occasional outrage would disappear and in its place we should have a long and close-drawn campaign of assassination. That is a fact which the reactionaries at Home appear to lose sight of; but it is true none the less and we cannot be too emphatic in submitting that, in justice to the millions of law-abiding citizens in this country, the fact should be recognized. The anarchists are fanatics. None but a fanatic could ever believe that the use of the bomb could shake the British foundations in India. These are too deeply embedded in the popular esteem for such a thing to happen. Unfortunately, however, fanaticism cannot be controlled by public opinion. It must be "scotched," and when the authorities succeed in scotching it no community will be better pleased than the Indian; for it is they who suffer most from it. In the meanwhile "The Times" might take a leaf from its book and "trust the journals on the spot" to judge, better than one in Printing House Square, the extent to which the sympathy with violence is held in this country.

DAY BY DAY.

Italian Political Parties.

In reference to the impending resignation of the Italian Cabinet, reported by Reuter, owing to the defection of the Radical supporters of the Government, it may be mentioned that Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and Democratic party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. It may be recalled that, on the resignation of Signor Luzzati in March 1911, Signor Gioletti became Premier in a Cabinet and Parliament in which there was a strong Radical element. The first general election under the new suffrage, which came into force under the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, took place on October 26th of last year, and the democratic party, which fully realises its power, is bent upon drastic reforms in internal policy and administration.

Rival Antarctic Expeditions.

There is reason to fear that the rivalry between Amundsen and Scott in the race for the South Pole will find a parallel in the next Antarctic Expeditions. Sir Ernest Shackleton, it will be remembered, has selected as the base of his projected journey a point on the land discovered two years ago by Lieut. Filchner, a German explorer. Dr. Felix Koenig, who was a member of Filchner's party, proposes to take up his work at the point at which he left it, and a heated controversy, Reuter reported the other day, is in progress as to priority of claims to the use of the shores of the Weddell Sea as the base of operations. Dr. Koenig, who has the support of the Austrian Geographical Society, is amply provided with funds, and, although the transpolar journey is not an avowed object of his enterprise, he is said to be sufficiently well equipped to undertake it. It is to be hoped, however, he will leave the field in this direction to Sir Ernest Shackleton, for it would be a deplorable waste of energy if the two expeditions were to race in the same track for the mere sake of being first across the Antarctic Continent.

The Prince of Weid's Palace

The Prince of Wied's new home in Durazzo, a description of which has been sent to his paper by the correspondent of the Paris "Petit Journal," seems to indicate that at present it is anything but a pleasant abode. He says that the future King will have two studies, a saloon for the reception of guests, and ante-chamber, and a hall, at the entrance of which are situated rooms for the guard. The Princess and ladies of the Court will be resident on the second floor. The walls of the kitchen are black, and the Konak is full of rats and mice, while snakes sometimes make their appearance. Burning brimstone proved ineffective for driving out the rats. There is at present no stable for the sixteen horses which the Prince is sending to the palace. Fifty-six boxes despatched by the Prince have already arrived. The new ruler of Albania will doubtless be able to survive the rats and mice, but whether he will succeed in introducing a stable and orderly government in a land of discordant elements seems at present to be exceedingly doubtful.

The Archbishop and Kikuyu.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has taken a prudent course in referring the matters raised in the Kikuyu discussion to the Consultative Committee established by the Lambeth Conference in 1897. It does not satisfy the Bishop of Zanzibar whose charges of heresy against his colleagues of Mombasa and Uganda remain unheard, and it is not likely that the pronouncements of a body which has no legal status will really settle any of the grave issues raised. But the Committee does not meet until July and the interval will at least allow excitement to cool and, especially in view of the Primate's terms of reference, ensure a judgment on broad principles as well as upon matters immediately in dispute. It would perhaps be possible, in view of the importance of their task, if the Committee could be strengthened in such a way as to secure the representation of all schools of thought in the Church. Dr. Gore and Dr. Moule are names that come to mind and there are others. In the meantime, however, the postponement of the decision is exciting some comment and criticism. Dean Hensley Henson points out that the authority of the Committee is "precisely measured by the intrinsic quality of their decisions" and hopes that the English people will receive from the Primate himself a declaration adequate to the grave occasion. He adds, however, that the final decision is with the English Church itself and that the verdict must "determine the right of the Established Church to express in the future as in the past the religion of a genuinely Protestant people." Bishop Welldon thinks the Archbishop's action is dilatory and may prove to be an "indecisive mode of action." Meanwhile the Bishop of Zanzibar in a letter thanking 750 priests who signed a memorial promising him support has declared that he cannot accept the Archbishop's decision but adds that he has "no intention of submitting to the See of Peter."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Mar. 10.

Major P. W. B. Gray, 50th Rifles, has been selected for the Command of that regiment and Major Creagh becomes 2nd in Command.

Major Le Mesurier, R.E., officiates as Assistant Director-General, Military Works vice Major Ogilvie on leave.

Major Deane, 12th Cavalry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Rawalpindi division, from 1st March, 1914.

Lieutenant H. S. C. Richardson, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is appointed aid-de-camp to Sir W. Ellison Macartney, Governor of Tasmania.

Major A. R. Cameron, Black Watch, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, Camberley, from 16th May next.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. R. Montagu Stuart Wortley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Assistant Director of Movements at the War Office from 1st April.

Captain A. Smith, Quartermaster, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is permitted to retire.

Sergeant-Major Fairall, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, succeeds Captain Smith as Quartermaster.

Major Fitzmaurice, "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is under orders on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major A. B. Forman is appointed to "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

In the last list of the "Bombay Chronicle Fund" published on Saturday, in error the sum of Rs. 51 received from various persons, was published as received through Mr. Motilal Kalidas. It should have been "through Mr. Chhotalal N. Shroff—3rd instalment from Petlad."

HOME RULE & ULSTER.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

SIX YEARS' TIME-LIMIT.

CHOICE OF EXCLUSION LEFT TO ULSTER COUNTIES.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ANALYSED.

MR. REDMOND ON "EXTREME LIMIT OF CONCESSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Mr. Asquith at the outset emphasised that by making these suggestions they were not departing from the original Bill but were merely endeavouring to allow it to start with the greatest measure of success. There was the prospect of a civil strife in Ulster, yet, if the Bill were shipwrecked, the outlook throughout Ireland was equally formidable. He was as convinced as ever of the soundness of the machinery and the principles of the Bill. He said that the conversations in the autumn had not led to even an approach to an agreement. That made all realise their difficulties more than before. They had tried Home Rule within Home Rule, but it satisfied nobody. The second suggestion was that the whole of Ireland should be included in the present Bill and after a lapse of time, the Ulster counties should have the power to exclude themselves. That had also proved unacceptable.

THE VIA MEDIA.

He continued: "The Government then proceeded to explore the road of exclusion." He pointed out the formidable difficulties; for, he said exclusion would keep the controversy alive and involve serious administrative and financial difficulties. He believed that some form of provisional exclusion would be the *via media* between the surrender of their principles and the applications of force.

LET ULSTER COUNTIES DETERMINE.

The best plan was to allow the Ulster counties to determine whether in the first instance they desired to be excluded. A poll was to be taken of the Parliamentary electors of each Ulster county before the Bill became operative, whether there should be exclusion. The electors would be asked:—"Are you in favour of the exclusion of the county for a period?" If the majority was in favour the county would be automatically excluded. The Government thought that the term should be six years from the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

HOW THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT WILL WORK.

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that six years would ensure an ample test of the actual working of the new Parliament. Also, before the end of the period of exclusion, the electors of the United Kingdom would have an opportunity to pronounce whether the exclusion should continue. The excluded counties would continue their representation in the Imperial Parliament and the Irish Executive would have no control over them.

The Imperial Minister would be answerable for the reserved services and every detail of the administration of Ulster. He declared that as to the rest of Ireland, adjustments would be necessary.

PROPOSALS AS PRICE OF PEACE.

The proposals were the price of peace and he did not expect them to be received with enthusiasm in any quarter.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, LATER.

The following is a fuller version of Mr. Asquith's speech:—

The House of Commons was packed and Mr. Asquith was loudly cheered on rising to make his statement on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He said that those who had supported the measure in all its stages were as convinced as they ever were of the soundness of its principles and its machinery. (Cheers.) They regarded it as an attempt at once sincere and considerate to base upon a solid foundation the fabric of Irish self-government, and they believed that if it were placed upon the Statute Book to-morrow as it stood, its practical operation would involve no injustice or oppression either to classes or individuals in Ireland. (Cheers.)

NOT RUNNING AWAY FROM IT.

He said emphatically that if he came with a suggestion which, if accepted, would require substantial additions and supplementary provisions to their plan, it was not because they were running away from it. (Cheers.) But because above all things they were anxious that the changes, which they believed were inevitable in the Government of Ireland, should start under conditions securing from the first, the best chance of ultimate success.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

On one hand if Home Rule were carried there was the prospect of an acute dissension and even civil strife. (Opposition cheers.) On the other hand, if at that stage Home Rule were to be shipwrecked or permanently mutilated or indefinitely postponed there was in Ireland as whole at least, an equally formidable outlook. (Cheers.)

APPROACH TO AGREED SETTLEMENT.

The hazards in either event were such as to warrant in all quarters not indeed a surrender of the principle but an approach which could lead to an agreed settlement, and it was obvious that there was no use in blinking the facts.

ACCEPTANCE OF LEGISLATURE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT.

Such settlement would involve in the first place, the acceptance by the Opposition of the Home Rule Legislature and the Executive in Dublin and on the other hand—on the Ministerial side—of some form of special treatment for Ulster. It was to meet that situation that early last autumn persons of great authority suggested the project of a conference.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

His opinion was and it had not been modified since, that a Round-Table conference of the representatives of different parties and views, without anything in the nature of a preliminary basis of agreement, would have tended rather to frustrate than advance the end in view.

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN AT LADYBANK.

He proceeded to emphasize the conditions laid down in his speech at Ladybank and reiterated, firstly, that nothing must interfere with the setting-up in Dublin of a subordinate Irish legislature with an Executive responsible thereto. (Cheers.) Secondly nothing was to be done which would erect a permanent bar in the way of Irish unity. Thirdly, while the importance of an extension of the principle of devolution in other parts of the United Kingdom was fully recognised, the claim of Ireland was prior in point of urgency.

SUBSTANTIAL DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

His invitation to interchange views was cordially and loyally accepted by the leaders of the Opposition. The conversations with Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were, rightly he thought, carried on under the seal of confidence which remained and he believed would remain, unbroken. It must not be inferred that any proposal to which he would allude had been submitted or rejected, in the course of those conversations. Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, however, would agree that the conversations, though they had not resulted even in an approach to an agreement, had yet made those who took part realise more fully, perhaps more sympathetically, the difficulties that had to be encountered by those honestly desiring the settlement. They were difficulties, not imaginary but substantial, indeed the inherent conditions of an unexampled situation. By far the most serious of difficulties was the question of Ulster.

HOW GOVERNMENT TRIED TO MEET DIFFICULTIES.

HOME RULE WITHIN HOME RULE.

The Government had tried honestly and seriously to meet that difficulty by three different roads. There was an expedient, which he confessed commended itself much to his judgment, called Home Rule within Home Rule. Personally he had spent a good deal of time and labour trying to devise a settlement on these lines. It was the essence of his proposal of what he called Home Rule within Home Rule, that as regards administration Ulster should, until the Imperial Government had otherwise decided, be entirely exempt from the executive authority of the Irish Parliament in Dublin.

NOT SO DIFFICULT AS IT SEEMED.

It was not such a difficult problem as it seemed. The police, land, everything connected with land-purchase were, under the Bill as it stood, reserve services, and did not pass within the province of the Irish executive.

As regards what was left, namely, education and local government, it seemed to him that they might very well be in an excluded area to be administered by some local authority, while as regards the factory and workshops administration that would remain, as at present, under the Secretary of State at Whitehall.

POWER OF IRISH LEGISLATURE.

His proposal regarding legislation was, though it met with little support in any quarter, that Ulster should return like the rest of Ireland representatives to both the Upper and Lower Houses of the Irish Legislature, but when any law was passed by these Houses respecting Ulster and the majority of Ulster's representatives were opposed to it, the law should not come into force until it had received the sanction of the Imperial Government. That was going a much longer way than many people expected or desired (cheers); but it had the advantage of completely meeting the question of possible administrative oppression.

It also started Ireland with a fully representative Irish Parliament and preserved the Imperial veto with regard to legislation which might injuriously affect the Ulster minority. He was not going to press that suggestion now, although he had parted from it himself with regret and reluctance. It had the serious drawback of not commending itself to any of the parties concerned. (Laughter.)

GRADUAL REMOVAL FROM IRISH LEGISLATURE.

The second road was that the whole of Ireland should in the first instance be included both for legislative and executive purposes in the Bill, as it stood, but the option should be given after the lapse of a certain time to the Ulster counties to remove themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish Legislature and Executive and revert to their present position. That was a proposal which they had considered before it was put forward on the high authority of Sir Horace Plunkett. There again, the proposal had the great merit of starting from the beginning with a fully representative Irish Legislature and a practical working Parliament for all Ireland. A very few years would show whether the apprehensions of Ulster were well founded. If they were not, things would go on as they were. If they were well founded, the minority had the constitutional door of escape. It also was an excellent plan if it could be made acceptable, but he was afraid it could not.

EXCLUSION ONLY AN EXPEDIENT.

Both these roads being blocked they proceeded to explore the third way which went popularly by the name of Exclusion. The objections to exclusion were starting with the Irish Legislature not fully representative and running the risk of stereotyping the traditions inherited from the past, which all hoped and many believed the future would soften and in time obliterate. No one was more alive than he was to the force of these objections. The Unionists, of course, could get rid of the difficulties of exclusion by the simple denial of Home Rule, and the House Rulers could get rid of them if they were ready to start Home Rule in an atmosphere of discord and tumult, but it appeared to him that the Unionists and the Home Rulers alike could find in some form of provisional exclusion, a *via media* to the surrender of principle and the application of force. Exclusion could only be put forward, not as a solution, but as an expedient, which might pave the way in time to a final settlement.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

PRACTICAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

They then came to the practical question of how far exclusion could be adopted without violating the principles of either side. They had come to the conclusion that the only practical way was to allow the Ulster counties themselves to determine whether they desired to be excluded. His plan was that any county in the province of Ulster was to be excluded for a certain period if on a poll being taken of the Parliamentary electors of the county before the Bill came into operation, a bare majority of votes were in favour of exclusion.

SCHEME OF A POLL AND THE QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

He said that a poll would be taken in a county if a requisition were presented signed by one-tenth of electors and presented within three months of the date of the passing of the Bill. Persons entitled to vote were those entitled to vote at the Parliamentary elections. The questions put would be: "Are you in favour of the exclusion of the county from the Government of Ireland Act of 1914 for a period of years, or are you against such exclusion?" The poll would be taken by ballot similarly to the Parliamentary elections. If the poll resulted in favour of exclusion, the county would be automatically excluded for a prescribed period. In speaking of a county, he would include as the separate counties, the boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. He did not believe they could select a more practical area than a county.

EXCLUSION FOR SIX YEARS.

The Government after much consideration thought that the period of exclusion should be six years from the first meeting of the Irish Legislature in Dublin.

Sir Edward Carson here interjected: "What happens at the end of six years?"

OPPORTUNITY TO BE GIVEN TO ELECTORS.

Mr. Asquith replied that they had taken six years to insure that before the period of exclusion came to an end there should be ample time to test by experience the actual working of the Irish Parliament. They were sure also that before the period of exclusion ended there should be certain opportunity for the electors of the United Kingdom to pronounce whether or not the exclusion should come to an end. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith showed by examples that there must be two general elections before the period of exclusion expired. They believed that it was a fair and equitable arrangement. (Cheers.)

REPRESENTATION OF AND SERVICES IN EXCLUDED AREAS.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith said they would come in after six years unless the Imperial Government determined otherwise. He pointed out that the excluded areas during these six years would continue their representation in the House of Commons exactly as now. They would continue, as far as possible, the administration as it was now. The Irish Executive would have no right of entry into the excluded area. Special provisions would have to be made for services other than the police and land-purchase services which were the reserved services.

IMPERIAL MINISTER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

There would be no difficulty about the factory and workshop administration which would continue as now under the Home Office. Education and local government would be dealt with locally by the creation of some administration board and as regards all other administrative matters, the Imperial Minister, who under the Bill, would remain in the House of Commons to answer for all the reserved services regarding the rest of Ireland, would also be responsible for every detail of administration in Ulster.

NECESSARY CHANGES IN JUDICIARY.

Sir E. Carson asked:—"Will you say anything about the judiciary?"

Mr. Asquith affirmed that if necessary that could be arranged. They must certainly have somebody who would correspond to the Attorney-General in the rest of Ireland and in the excluded area. The question of the County Court judges presented no difficulty, but as regards the judges of the High Court, he was not at all sure that it would be the desire of the excluded area that the procedure should cease and nothing substituted for it. That was the point on which he was quite ready, indeed anxious, to come to an agreement.

WILL NOT COMMIT HIMSELF TO ANY CUT AND DRIED SCHEME.

Turning to the rest of Ireland, he said that when these counties had been excluded, adjustments both financial and administrative in the application of the Bill would become necessary, but he would not go into the details because it was not on these points that the chances of a settlement depended. Some amount of administrative and financial adjustment was necessary in every scheme of exclusion, total or partial, permanent or provisional. He would not commit himself to any cut and dried scheme now.

NO LOVE FOR EXCLUSION.

If the broad principles could be agreed upon they could afterwards work out the general details with something like a general co-operation. He had endeavoured to explain the proposals which he had put forward as the price of peace. (Cheers.) No one, he believed, either in Ireland or here, had any love for exclusion for its own sake or upon its own merits. He did not expect that the proposals which he had outlined would be received with enthusiasm in any quarter but he did ask for them a deliberate and dispassionate consideration. (Cheers.) To the Home Rulers, Irish or British, they involved at least the postponement of a complete symmetrical system of self-government.

BALANCE OF GIVE AND TAKE.

To the Unionists they implied a necessarily unwelcome acceptance of the Irish Legislature and Executive in Dublin. On the other hand they would hold out for Home Rule the prospect of an undivided Ireland brought in time to its full measure of development, as he might hope and believe, not by coercion, but by consent, while to the Ulstermen they offered an absolute free choice with the certainty that their status could not be changed without the assent of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) He saw no road to a settlement in which the balance of give and take was likely to be more evenly adjusted.

LESSON OF HISTORY.

If there was one lesson which was more clearly than another, taught by the history of the ancient kingdom of Britain, it was that the union of law and liberty had its source and in moments of supreme urgency had its sanction in a corporate sense of the common interests and common responsibilities. There were times in which they ought all of them to be ready to sacrifice much of prejudice, of prepossession, of solid and deeply cherished aims and ideals for the paramount good of the whole.

APPEAL FOR "UNITY AND PEACE."

"THIS IS A TESTING CASE."

If they had been the pioneers of popular government it was because the British people had been keen, tenacious, combative, self-reliant and had learnt in the stress of controversy, most acute and most, apparently, irreconcilable, to respect one another and renounce the falsehood of the extremes.

He concluded:—"This is a testing case. The best traditions of our past, no less than the undisclosed and fateful issues of our future, appeal to us to-day with imperious accents to pursue, if we can, the way of unity and peace." (Loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers).

SIR E. CARSON'S ATTITUDE.

REMOVAL OF TIME LIMIT DEMANDED.

Sir Edward Carson frankly admitted that some advance had been made. He asserted that if the Government would remove the time-limit he would call the Ulster Convention to consider the proposals, but not otherwise.

MR. BONAR LAW.

ELECTORS TO BE CONSULTED.

Mr. Bonar Law said he fully appreciated the spirit in which the proposals were made. If, however, the proposals represented the last word the position was most grave. He emphasised that the Unionists were opposed to Home Rule with or without exclusion. The Government had no right to make a change of this kind before the electors had been consulted. The Government could avert the danger by satisfying Ulster, which he thought they could do without a sacrifice of principle. He emphasised that, if the Government adhered to their conditions they would only do so because they had made an offer which they knew could not be accepted.

MR. REDMOND.

EXTREME LIMITS OF CONCESSION.

Mr. Redmond said that his view was that the Premier had gone to the most extreme limits of concession. He was convinced that long before six years had passed they would be able to make the exhibition of a moderate, tolerant Government which would completely disarm all fears and suspicions. If Ulster refused the proposals and the Nationalists could not accept them, then it was the plain duty of the House to place the Bill as it stood on the Statute Book.

MR. O'BRIEN.

"HATEFUL AND INTOLERABLE."

Mr. O'Brien characterised the Premier's suggestion as hateful and intolerable.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said:—"Let us have peace if we can. If we cannot, let us have Home Rule." The Labour Party, he declared, would not listen to any talk of general election until the Bill was passed.

MR. TIM HEALY.

Mr. Tim Healy asserted that he would rather there should be no bill than that it should have proposed the modifications.

The debate was adjourned until 16th inst.

AMBULANCE CORPS POR ULSTER.

SIR ALFRED FRIPP PRESIDES.

While Mr. Asquith was making his statement on Home Rule, Lady Londonderry, as President of the Ulster Women's Association, in South Kensington drawing-room, formally accepted the fully-equipped ambulance corps, formed in London for service in Ulster, numbering 150. Sir Alfred Fripp, Surgeon-in-Command, presided.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION IN THE LOBBY.

UNIONIST PRESS BACKS SIR EDWARD CARSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

An impresion prevails in the Lobby that a great advance has been made towards the settlement of the Home Rule question and that the menace of a civil war has certainly vanished. Yesterday's discussion is not accepted as conclusive and the position is admittedly difficult but it is hoped that a further debate will lead to a compromise though possibly not before the Bill reaches the House of Lords.

The Unionist Press generally takes Sir Edward Carson's standpoint that the six-years' limit is impracticable. "The Times" the "Daily Mail," the "Standard" and the "Daily Graphic" declare that Mr. Asquith's offer is doomed to failure unless he abandons the time-limit.

The "Morning Post" says Mr. Asquith is simply manœuvring for a position in view of the inevitable appeal to the country.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes: "Mr. Asquith has confessed himself beaten by the Ulstermen and he must go farther or yield to the demand for an election. The Government's prestige has been shattered by the eleventh-hour concession."

The "Daily News" says: "The Government's generosity has exceeded expectations. It is the thick, not him end of the exclusion wedge. If it is adopted Irish unity will be severely in danger; if it is rejected, the country will expect the Government to temporise no longer but severely to repress the rebellion.

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks that the time-limit is not a very material point.

"LORD MILNER'S LEAGUE."

DEMAND FOR MORE GENEROUS OFFER.

LONDON, March 10.

Lord Milner, in a letter to "The Times" says Mr. Asquith's statement makes it imperative on the signatories of the recently issued Unionist Covenant to re-double their appeal to the nation, to make it clear to the forces driving Mr. Asquith that a more generous offer must yet be made.

ELECTION INSURANCE

LONDON, March 10.

The insurance at Lloyd's against a general election before June 30, has risen from fifteen to thirty guineas per cent. within a week.

MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS' PREFERENCE SHARES.

LARGELY OVERSUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Messrs. Lever Brothers' million sterling issue of pound Preference shares at the price of 21 shillings has been largely oversubscribed.

DIRECT SERVICE FROM LEVANT PORTS TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Mar. 10.

The Hamburg-America Company will start a direct service between the Levant ports and America on April 15th.

AUSTRIAN AVIATION FATALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 10.

While flying at the Aspern aerodrome, a lieutenant, and a passenger fell and were both killed.

EPIRUS FRONTIER.

GREECE'S "TERRIBLE SACRIFICE."

OPPOSITION TO POWERS IMPOSSIBLE.

SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Mar. 10.

The Triple Alliance has informed the Greek Government that it is prepared to approve of a slight modification in the Epirus frontier in favour of Greece, to use its influence to secure equality of religion and language throughout Albania and to bring before the Prince of Wied other Greek wishes, including the employment of Epirotes in the Gendarmerie.

In the course of a night-long sitting in the Greek Chamber when the Government's policy in Epirus was discussed, M. Venezelos, the Premier, explained the impossibility of opposing the Powers.

He still advised the Epirotes to abandon resistance from which they would gain nothing. He hoped that the people of Greece would accept the terrible sacrifice bravely.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GLASGOW.

MRS. PANKHURST ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 10.

While Mrs. Pankhurst was addressing a Suffragists' meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, a large force of police, with truncheons drawn, suddenly dashed in and a fierce fight ensued. The platform was guarded with barbed wire concealed in flowers. Tumblers, flower-pots and chairs were thrown at the police and miniature bombs were exploded. Many [illegible] clubs in fighting with the police. The latter struck out right and left with their batons. Eventually, Mrs. Pankhurst was seized and dragged off in a taxi-cab to the police-station. A score of women and many constables were injured. Subsequently an attempt was made to storm the police-station but the assailants were repulsed by hundreds of police, mounted and on foot.

SUFFRAGETTE'S VANDALISM.

FAMOUS VELASQUEZ DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

A suffragette named Mary Richardson to-day made six slashing cuts in the famous Velasquez "Venus" in the National Gallery. The miscreant was at once arrested.

The damaged picture was bought for the nation at a cost of £40,000.

MISS RICHARDSON COMMITTED.

Miss Richardson has made a statement declaring that she destroyed the picture of the most beautiful of women of mythology as a protest against the Government's destruction of Mrs. Pankhurst, who had the most beautiful character of modern history. Any outcry, she said, was mere hypocrisy.

Miss Richardson appeared at Bow Street and was committed for trial, no bail being granted.

It is estimated that Velasquez "Venus" has depreciated £10,000 in value while the necessary repairs will cost £100.

SUFFRAGETTE WAR ON SIR E. CARSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The suffragettes have declared war on Sir Edward Carson, considering as unsatisfactory the interview he accorded yesterday to the women who had waited at the door of his house since last Thursday.

SYDNEY IRON WORKERS' STRIKE

WORK TO BE RESUMED ON OLD CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Mar. 10.

The Ballot of the iron-workers on strike has decided upon the resumption of work on old conditions.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The death is announced of Mr. Ernest Dresden, race-horse owner.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS IN LONDON.

VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

BOTHA PROMISES TO ACT JUSTLY BY INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has been in South Africa to study the grievances of Indians in that Colony, arrived in London to-day. He was welcomed by a number of Indians and was garlanded by the poetess Sarojini Naidu.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, the Rev. C. F. Andrews extolled the chivalrous patriotism of Mr. Gandhi during the railway strike, the heroism and endurance of Indians in South Africa, and the generous and fair-minded treatment accorded to himself by the Government.

He was immensely impressed by General Botha's sterling character and simplicity. The South African Prime Minister had informed him that he would do whatever he could and that he would act justly by the Indians.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

LORD LOREBURN'S CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne moving the appointment of the Marconi Committee said Lord Loreburn had joined on the condition that the charges against Lord Murray of Elibank were made specific and were formulated, and that an enquiry was limited to them. The methods of the committee should be judicial and both sides of the House desired his appointment.

Lord Crewe said that he still regarded the Committee as unnecessary. Nevertheless he agreed that it should be constituted as strongly judicially as possible. Therefore he did not object to the appointment of Lord Loreburn.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

COMPENSATION FOR CANCELLATION OF CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Timothy Healy asked a long question regarding the concessions in China.

Mr. Acland replied:—"His Majesty's Legation has for the last eleven years taken and will continue to take every opportunity of impressing upon China the necessity in her own interests of herself developing her mineral resources in accordance with the Mackay Treaty. The Imperial Government, having considered the question of the railway and industrial development of the Yangtse Valley and claims to which our predominant commercial and economic interests there entitle us, made a communication to that effect to the Chinese Government.

"With regard to the working of mines and industries covered by the Szechuan Charter, the Imperial Government is awaiting a communication from China as to whether she will make a fresh offer of compensation for the cancellation of the concession. If an arrangement can be made with China for modification of the original contract or for an exchange for another contract, the Imperial Government will see no objection to it, instead of pressing the claim for compensation."

IMPORTATION OF PLUMAGE.

THE PROHIBITIVE BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The House of Commons passed on second reading the bill prohibiting the importation of plumage by 297 votes to 15.

MILITARY AVIATOR'S DEATH.

CAPT. DOWNER FALLS 2,000 FEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

The aviator Captain Downer fell with his aeroplane at Up-avon to-day from a height of 2,000 feet. The deceased officer served in the South African war.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE IN SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

The automatic telephone system here is now complete and has been put into working order. All the subscribers have been put on to the new system and everything appears to be working satisfactorily.

INDEMNITY BILL.

BANISHMENT NOT PERPETUAL

GENERAL SMUTS ON TEMPORARY PERMIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Mar. 10.

Moving the third reading of the indemnity Bill in the House of Assembly, General Smuts emphasised that the banishment of the deportee's was not necessarily perpetual, as the Immigration Act enabled a temporary permit to be granted to a deportee if he made out a satisfactory case. There was no crime for which a man like Mr. Poutsma could be prosecuted but nevertheless he would be able to produce a social revolution.

PASSES THIRD READING.

The Bill was eventually passed on third reading by 70 votes to 12.

OUTRAGED AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

A REPUBLICAN URGES USE OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10.

Mr. Fall (Republican) read a list in the Senate of 63 outrages on the Americans in Mexico. He urged the use of American forces to protest the foreigners.

THE MEXICAN REBELLION.

AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, Mar. 9.

President Huerta has telegraphed a peremptory order to all Federal commanders to begin an aggressive campaign to-day against the rebels in the north. The despatch contained a caution to give protection to the foreigners, warning the recipients that they would be held responsible for any neglect of this.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 10.

The Budget Committee of the Upper House of the Diet has decided by 48 votes to 7 to recommend the curtailment of their naval expenditure by £4,000,000, in addition to the reduction of £3,000,000 decided upon by the Lower House. The Premier opposed the reduction saying that it would seriously hamper national defence.

LAHORE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

With reference to the recent strike of medical students at Lahore, the Government have decided to hold an enquiry in April into the alleged grievances of the students. The following gentlemen will form the Committee of Enquiry:—Sir Pardey Lukis, Director General, Indian Medical Service; Rev. Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and The Hon. Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Colonel Sutherland, Principal of the Medical College, Lahore has issued a circular to the students that those who abide by the terms of the settlement contained in the note of the Lieutenant-Governor, will not be rusticated, but he warns them against any impression that no punishments at all would be inflicted, though his recommendations will not go beyond the minimum of what the interests of discipline require. Any refusal to answer the questions regarding the connection of each student with the strike will be treated as a breach of the terms of the settlement, which will absolve the Principal from his promise not to recommend rustication or expulsion. It has also been definitely decided that the lectures missed by the students will not be redelivered.

TIBETAN BRUTALITIES.

SLAIN CHINESE HEADS CUT OFF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

A letter from Lhassa states that after one of the recent fights in which the Tibetans were victorious, they cut off the heads of their slain enemies and brought them to Lhassa where they heaped them up in front of the Chi-Da's (Commander-in-Chief's) house. Some of the heads belonged to Khamba Tibetans who are helping the Chinese. The Chinese invaders are reported in Lhassa, to be endeavouring to advance from the east in four divisions by different routes. On the 17th February a number of Tibetans armed with modern weapons left for the front. The inhabitants of Lhassa are alarmed but Lhassa itself is quite.

CALIFORNIAN TROUBLES.

ARREST OF "GENERAL" KELLY

THREE HUNDRED DY-SHERIFFS FIGHT WITH UNEMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SACRAMENTO, Mar. 10.

Three hundred deputy sheriffs, armed with pick-axe handles, have fought a pitched battle with six hundred unemployed, folowing on the arrest of "General" Kelly and eighteen of his supporters. Many heads were broken. The unemployed, who belong to the Industrial Workers of the World, were eventually scattered by a fire-hose.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Mar. 10.

The Norddeutscher Lloyds Company will pay a dividend of 8 per cent.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

MR. NORTON'S ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

In the Inspector murder case at the High Court Sessions, to-day, Mr. Norton, addressed the jury on behalf of the accused. He admitted that there had been a brutal murder, but that was not a reason why the judgment of the jury should be diverted from a consideration of the facts which affected the question of the accused's innocence or guilt. He cited all cases of political murders which had been committed in Calcutta and said that the victims were worthy of their sympathy, but they should not let their sympathy carry them away. The crux of the case was to be found in the arrest of the accused. Even assuming the accused was arrested with the revolver, they would have to acquit him unless they found that the story in regard to the murder of Ananta Teli was true. Referring to the murder of the Inspector, Mr. Norton, said, none of the bullets found in the body was from the accused's revolver. In the Police Court, the prosecution story was that the accused had fired at the Inspector. To support that theory they had introduced a fourth shot but the majority of the witnesses did not support that story and that bullet was not found. It was a false story and witnesses who supported that story were liars as regards identification. Mr. Norton said, that the assassins fled immediately after the firing at the Inspector. The locality was imperfectly lit and their backs were turned towards the tram lights and so it was impossible for any one to identify them and the reason the witnesses gave of the pursuit was therefore false. The accused was not at the Sovabazar crossing and he was not pursued. The counsel then referred to the evidence to show that the identification was not bona-fide.

Mr. Norton then referred to the reward given by the Police Commissioner to the witnessess. He said that he did not suggest that the rewards were given as bribes but their effect on witnesses was detrimental to the accused. The reward was given for capturing the murderer of the Inspector, when the accused was on trial for that charge. That was against the principle of English law and was a gross contempt of Court. By offering a reward the Government bound the witnesses by a strong band of misplaced loyalty and gratitude. Referring to the find of one unexploded cartridge between two exploded ones in the chamber of the revolver said to have been found with accused, counsel said, that the theory of the expert in explaining this was incredible and wicked. As regards the two exploded cartridges, Mr. Norton said, that the prosecution had made various unsuccessful attempts to explain them, but all those explanations were not supported by the evidence. It had been said that one shot was fired at the Inspector, but there was no bullet found fitting the calibre of the revolver. Then it had been said it was fired on the way while accused was being pursued, but the evidence did not support that theory. The fact was, Counsel said, that it was not the revolver used that night. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 10.

The Cabinet has resigned.

JAM SAHEB AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 10.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar arrived here this afternoon from Calcutta by the steamer Arankola, and was given a hearty welcome by his countrymen and members of other communities.

Mr. A. H. Jamal, on behalf of the Marwaris and Surati residents, presented an address of welcome to which His Highness suitably replied.

An address enclosed in a silver casket has been presented to Prince Ranjitsinghji. The Prince paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor to-day. Arrangements are being made to get up a European cricket team to play with an eleven captained by the Prince.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

PUBLIC ATTENTION AROUSED.

FURTHER ENCROACHMENTS TO BE VETOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Mar. 10.

The alleged Russian danger which was first given prominence to by an article in the "Koelnische Zeitung, last week is beginning to dominate public discussion. The "Berliner Tageblatt" declares that Germany and Austria-Hungary have for too long yielded to the Russian menace and every further encroachment must be met with an absolute veto. The "Lokalanzeiger" says that persistent poisoning of Russian opinion against Germany may ultimately result in the exhaustion of German patience.

REARMAMENT OF GERMAN ARTILLERY.

The "National Zeitung" states that it is reported in Munich that a new Army Bill authorizing the rearmament of the German artillery at the cost of £25,000,000 is contemplated.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE ARTICLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 10.

An official communique issued here states that neither Count de Pourtales, German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, nor any member of the Embassy was in any way connected with the article which appeared in the "Koelnische Zeitung."

LONDON, Mar. 10.

"The Times," in a leading article dealing with the anti-Russian campaign in Germany, says that the fact that the agitation was allowed to continue unhindered, indicates that it was favoured in authoritative quarters. The journal is of the opinion that fresh demands on the German taxpayer are contemplated.

The above telegram refers to the article in the "Koelnische Zeitung" denouncing the new Russian Cabinet as anti-German and asserting that the immense new Russian armaments were directed against Germany. Although of semi-official inspiration, the article was disclaimed. It was considered that it foreshadows fresh military and naval demands.

The Ministry of Finance declared that the report which appeared in the "Koelnische Zeitung" regarding Russian preparations for war on the western frontier, caused uneasiness on the Paris Bourse which affected the Russian securities there while the St. Petersburg Bourse was in a state of "extreme consternation." The Ministry declared the report to be an absolute invention.

THE SEVA SADAN.

MRS. RANADE'S LECTURE.

A new departure has been made by the Secretaries of the John Small Memorial Institute this year in the series of lectures they have been arranging in Poona in the warm weather season. They have organised this year a series of lectures on the various institutions for which Poona is famous, and the Poona audiences have thus been treated to an account of Prof. Karve's Hindu Widows' Home and Mahila Vidyalaya, the Servants of India Society, and the Social Service League, and the last in this series was a lecture on the Seva Sadan by Mrs. Ranade, its President. This lecture was delivered on Saturday last to a large audience of ladies and gentleman. Mrs. Ranade first propounded the ideas which lay at the foundation of the Seva Sadan. This Home of Service, she said, was established with a view to train women up to a life consecrated to service. The feeling of sympathy with the sufferings of others and a desire to help them in their hour of need which instigated one to take up such a life were implanted by nature in the heart of women, and given in their full measure to Indian women; but what Indian women required to make effective use of their innate tenderness of heart and altruistic spirit was an education which would train at once their hand head and heart. It was the aim of the Seva Sadan to afford this education to women and when they had had it in sufficient measure, to make them practise it for the benefit of their fellow-beings. Mrs. Ranade next described the provision made in the Seva Sadan for this education, which formed the basis of the altruistic life of the Sisters of Mercy trained by the Seva Sadan. Literary education spread out over eight duly graded classes, sewing and embriodery in the work room, training in the first aids to the injured, and nursing and midwifery, claimed 150 students in the Seva Sadan. The schools of the Sadan provided education to such ladies as have household duties to attend to and as would not or could not join the ordinary existing schools, and the idea of spending oneself in the service of one's fellow-beings was ever kept in the forefront. There was a boarding house attached to the Sadan, where those ladies who have no homes of their own might reside. Arts like music and painting were also taught. The Seva Sadan had lay sisters who devoted all their spare energy to works of charity, like health-visiting, hospital-visiting, prison-visiting Mrs. Ranade gave some splendid examples to illustrate the quick sympathy and utter unselfishness with which such work was undertaken. She concluded with an appeal to the women of Maharashtra to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the institution to train themselves in the service of the needy and the suffering. A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

CHILDREN'S PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FUN ON THE SANDS.

120 LITTLE GUESTS PRESENT.

Yesterday afternoon at Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, a most pleasant and charming entertainment was held, when about one hundred and twenty children were invited to a tea party by Lord and Lady Willingdon. The children one and all, went away delighted after having spent an hour or so in the whole-hearted enjoyment of playing, to realise the full extent of which we grown-ups have to go back and call up memories of our earliest days. At about five o'clock gharries and motor cars began to arrive by both approaches to the lawn in front of the Durbar Hall, from which the alighting dais which was previously used had been removed, where the guests were received by Captain Egerton, A.D.C. The traffic was controlled by Inspector Sutton and the conveyances were ranged up in a line from the main gate.

Most of the little guests were accompanied by their mother, who, of course, really didn't count, but who came no doubt to enjoy the sight of the children playing, if not also to keep a watchful eye on their little boys and girls and to guide them through vicissitudes attendant upon an injudicious use of the trencher. Soon the carriages began to arrive thick and fast and out of them tripped tiny and dainty little girls, showing incipient signs of perturbation as to the effect of their dresses small boys in sailor and other suits who were obviously out for run and didn't care tuppence about their clothes so long as they had a good time, and some young ladies a very little larger than the tiniest boys and girls who assumed a maternal manner on seeing the small children. In most cases the younger children were accompanied by nurses and ayahs and there was a larger array of these ministrants to youthful wants, the former in their trim uniform and the latter in the orthodox white *saris* lending variety to a pretty scene.

After the guests had all arrived and had been received by Captain Egerton, they moved towards the Durbar Hall where a series of tables crowded with luscious confections, alluring cakes and in fact every good thing that could be thought likely to appeal to the delight of any healthy boy or girl. The children lost no time in opening the tea party in serious earnest and soon the room resounded with the clear tones of children's chatter, which is a much more pleasant sound than the buzz of conversation produced by a collection of grown-ups. A miniature artillery produced by the pulling of crackers soon added to the cheerful noise and for the time being paper capes took the place of the little guests' more legitimate headgear. During tea time Lord and Lady Willingdon did everything to entertain the children, while the members of His Excellencies' staff Major Greig, Captains Vaughan, Goldie, Egerton, Coaker and Wilson and Lieut. Egerton, R.N., good humouredly moved about amongst the tables and performed such little acts of kindness as helping small boys to evade maternal surveillance in the abstraction of one or perhaps two cakes over and above the prescribed limit. One of the features of the tea party was a raffle for three handsome toys which were won by three little girls. The first prize, was a really wonderful specimen of the toy-makers craft and represented a rabbit in the midst of a cauliflower, the whole being a musical-box. The second prize was a silk toy sunshade and the third a silk hand-painted bag containing chocolates. During the progress of tea, the Governor's band, who were stationed under a *shamiana* on the lawn, played selections of music.

Tea over, and the gathering having been thinned by the departure of one or two babies, who were too young to participate in the fun, each child received a present of a box of chocolates in the form of imitation apples or pears lying on leaves, which were most realistically executed in colour on cardboard and the whole party moved slowly along the lower avenue to the sands which overlook the Bay. On their arrival there, they were provided with buckets and spades and an immediate start was made in excavation by a joyously excited throng. The tinier children confined themselves to the making of pies shaped by their tins but some of the more enterprising boys gave vent to their architectural propensities and began to construct sand castles. Lord and Lady Willingdon moved from group to group, in the meanwhile and encouraged the fun much to the appreciation of their little guests. Another diversion on the sands was in the form of a series of swings which were much patronised by the older children, and Lord Willingdon's aides-de-camp were energetically engaged in giving swings to eager members of the children. The fun went on until about half-past six, when the youngsters excited and enthusiastic with their afternoon's enjoyment were, much to their regret, collected by their respective nurses and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon's gathering to children and grown-ups alike came to an end

STIFF SENTENCE FOR A COIN COUNTERFEITER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 10.

The police recently discovered that counterfeiting of coins was going on in the heart of Allahabad city and raided the place arresting a Mahomedan, named Sultan, who was caught in the act of counterfeiting. A quantity of instruments of coining, base metal and counterfeit one anna, two anna, and four anna pieces were seized. The accused has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for counterfeiting the King's coins and being in possession of implements of counterfeiting.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

STATISTICS FOR 1912-13.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 10.

The statistical table of educational progress is about to be published in the Gazette of India. The figures there shown are for the year 1912-13. The account of principal developments given below is brought up to date. The statistics are subject to slight rectification hereafter since a new classification has been adopted in Bengal and the figures for the province of Delhi could not be obtained, that administration having been in existence for less than a year at the time when the returns were due.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS.

The grand total of pupils in all institutions (including private institutions) has risen by 368,948 to 7,149,669. The largest increases occurred in Bengal (109,000), Madras (82,000), the United Provinces (76,000), Bombay (65,000) and Behar and Orissa (43,000). The percentage of pupils in public institutions to children of school-going age (reckoned at 15 per cent of the population) has risen in the case of boys from 26.8 to 28.4, in that of girls from 4.7 to 5.0, in that of both from 16.0 to 17.0. The percentage of both boys and girls in public and private institutions together has risen from 17.7 to 18.7, and the percentage to the whole population from 2.6 to 2.8 Madras, Bombay and Bengal show from 33 to 30 per cent. of the boys of school-going age at school in public institutions, Assam over 30 per cent, and Burma, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces from 21 to 26 per cent. In the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province the percentages range from 15 to 17. The highest figures for girls are 17.4 per cent, in Coorg and 9.0 per cent in Burma.

The increase in collegiate and higher institutions has been 69,164 against 28,687 last year. The figures for higher institutions are as follows: In colleges: Male 40,370; female 414; total 40,784. In high schools: Male 428,182; female 18,515; total 446,697. In middle schools: Male 494,085; female 48,252; total 542,337.

In primary schools the figure has risen by 273,351 and now stands: Male 4,423,531; female 832,962. The total of those under primary instruction in public and private schools (including primary departments of secondary schools, other schools and private institutions where a vernacular is taught) was 6,007,196 at the end of 1911-12, and is now 6,331,355.

The number of those under training for the profession of teaching has risen from 13,354 to 15,531, and 6,027 passed the prescribed tests during the year.

The number of pupils in technical schools has decreased from 12,064 to 11,465.

The number in schools for Europeans and the domiciled community now stands at 33,900 an increase of 180.

The increase in Mahomedan pupils amounts to 64,308. Secondary schools and colleges show an increase of 16,607 and elementary schools of 36,680. The total in the institutions of the former kind stands at 191,008; in those of the latter 1,059,448. Other public institutions account for the remainder of the increase. The complete total in public institutions is 1,381,306. Nearly half of this number is contributed by Bengal.

STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure was Rs. 90,209,000, an increase of Rs. 11,616,000 over that of the preceding year. To this increase public funds have contributed Rs. 9,038,000 against an increase under this head of Rs. 3,483,000 in the year before. Of the total roughly 495 lakhs are now met from public funds (against 405 lakhs in the preceding year, viz., 339 lakhs against 270 lakhs from provincial, 123 from district and 33 from municipal funds). Of the 406 lakhs from private sources the fees contributed 230 lakhs.

Among the larger provinces the highest expenditure is in Bengal, 202¾ lakhs, the lowest in Assam, 19 lakhs. The average annual cost of educating a pupil has risen to Rs. 139, they calculation includes indirect expenditure.

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The following additional allotments from Imperial funds were announced for education in Provinces and politically administered areas: 319 lakhs non-recurring from the surplus revenue of that year and 55 lakhs recurring from the revenue of the year 1913-14.

The developments of the five preceding years have been described in the quinquennial review. Compared with the figures for 1910-11 the increase during the past two years in the pupils of public institutions has amounted to 13.4 per cent. and that in expenditure to 25.5 per cent. Among the special features of the period are the establishments of a faculty and the scheme for a college of commerce in the Bombay University. A generous gift of Rs. 10,00,000 to the University of Calcutta was made by Dr. Rash Behari Gosh. A committee worked out a scheme for the Dacca University, a project which has subsequently received the general approval of the Secretary of State. The reports on education in the various provinces show that in Madras the rules for grant-in-aid have been made more elastic, and the amount given as grant-in-aid has increased by nearly 5 lakhs. In other provinces improvements have been made in secondary education and in the Bombay Presidency the pay of assistant teachers in Government secondary schools has been increased. The pay of primary school teachers has likewise been improved in the Punjab. Graded scales of salaries from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a month are being generaly introduced in Bihar and Orissa The stipends paid to aided school teachers have been regulated in the Central Provinces. A sum has been ear-marked for rendering pensionable the pay of all masters drawing Rs. 11 and over. Among the developments in Muhammadan education the foundation of an Islamia College at Peshawar has been conspicuous. A committee considered the foundation of a Technological Institute in Calcutta. Other important committees deliberated during the period on primary education, the education of the Muhamedans and other important subjects.

THE STATUS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL,

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We are deeply indebted to you for your valuable leading article in your issue of the 28th February last on the subject of the Municipal affairs of the City of Hyderabad (Sind). We are in need of your further assistance, for I find that in the Bombay Government "Gazette" of the 13th February is published a Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act which will be presented to the Legislative Council of Bombay on the 13th instant. Among other amendments, the following little section, which at first sight might appear harmless, but which is fraught with much mischief, finds a place in the amending Bill.

15 A. Any Councillor elected or appointed under this Act may tender his resignation by letter to the President or in the case of the President, to the Commissioner and such resignation shall have effect from the date on which it is accepted by the President or Commissioner.

Hitherto the law has been that the resignation of a Municipal Councillor takes effect from the day that he tenders his resignation and that no acceptance of it by anybody is necessary to validate it. There is good reason for this view for the appointment of a Municipal Councillor is purely honorary and the holders of honorary appointments have the option of serving or resigning at their will. To make their resignations dependent upon their being accepted by others, is to compel them to serve against their wishes and as soon as this compulsion is applied, they cease to be *sui juris*. Such a condition in the case of honorary office bearers is preposterous, and yet the proposed amendment lays this yoke of slavery upon the necks of men who discharge public duties without any remuneration whatsoever.

If you will only go into the genesis of this proposition, you will see how illiberal, short-sighted and official-ridden is the mind of the framer of this amending provision. A Councillor protests against an arbitrary ruling of the President of a Municipality. A motion is brought by which his conduct of protest is characterized as "misconduct" or "disgraceful conduct." Before the motion is passed, the Councillor resigns his office, because he thinks that it is monstrous that his protest should be magnified into disgraceful conduct, the penalty for which is removal from office, (under section 16), the removal operates as a disqualification and the member so removed cannot re-enter the Municipality unless the bann is removed which penalty he is anxious to avoid by means of his resignation. What sanity is there in saying to this Councillor "Oh: no, we shall not allow you to escape the stigma of removal by resigning, we shall hold you to the full penalty, nothing short of dismissal will suit our purpose, we shall brand you with the mark of Cain and then send you out in the world." This however is in fact the meaning and purpose of this little section. If the resignation tendered takes effect not from the date of tender but from the date of acceptance, and if the acceptance is delayed till such time, as the removal is enforced under section 16, the resignation becomes impossible, for how can a man resign alter he has been dismissed?

I do not know if it has ever occurred to the framer of this provision that he is laying an axe at the root of all public life in the districts. What man with a grain of self-respect will serve as a Councillor in the mofussil if he knows that this sword of Damocles, in the shape of dismissal without option of resignation is always hanging over his head? I am afraid sir, in his zeal to punish fanciful wrongs, the law maker of this new-fangled section is overshooting the mark. I think he had better turn his attention to discover a means for fostering public life and making the tenure of office of a Councillor more certain. In order to guard against freakish motions being passed, he should provide in his Bill a section defining and illustrating the "misconduct" and "disgraceful conduct" which would merit removal from office. Surely these words refer to grave offences and not to a mere passage-at-arms, or a wordy fracas between the Chairman and his colleagues. After all, a Chairman of a meeting and the Councillors are all equals, and the exchange of indignant expressions between the two should, as necessity has arisen, be excluded from the definition of miconduct and disgraceful conduct which should be strictly defined and illustrated. The law-maker should further address himself to the task of so amending the law as to insist that no Councillor shall be removable from office unless a majority of three-fourths of the entire body of Councillors has passed a resolution recommending the removal of a Councillor. You are probably aware that under the District Municipal Act, a Chief Officer or a Health Officer whatever be his salary, a hundred or two or threes, cannot be dismissed unless by a majority of three-fourths of the Councillors. Is it not therefore, the more necessary that a Councillor who is only an honorary office bearer, and who is in a sense, superior to the Chief Officer and Health Officer, because they are serving under him not in his individual but his collective capacity, should have the same privilege as that of the salaried servants of the Municipality,

In the town of Bombay where civic life is well advanced, and where official vagaries are comparatively scarce, the weight and the force of the above quoted section 15A which is on the anvil of the Council, may not be felt. In the districts, however, where officialism is supreme, where intolerance of public spirit and appreciation of official adulation go hand in hand, the mischief of this section will be most potent in killing all public life.

My appeal to you is not based upon vague fears. Will you believe that, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind has called upon Mr. Mathradas the Councillor who is said to have offered an affront to the President of the Hyderabad Municipality to show cause why he should not be made amenable to his disciplinary jurisdiction for his conduct in the Municipal Hall? If the High Court in Bombay were to call up to its bar an advocate or a vakil, for his utterances in the Town Council of Bombay on a Municipal problem, you would probably rub your eyes to see if you are not dreaming. In the official ridden Sind, many things happen which are impossible in your free atmosphere. Let not therefore, the letters of bondage be made more tight in the mofussil by the addition of a section in the Municipal law depriving Councillors of their supreme right to serve or resign as they choose.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. SHAMDASANI.

THE HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 28th February in your leading article on Lord Willingdon and A Municipality, you have based your comments on an incorrect version of the incident that took place in the Hyderabad Sind Municipality. The version in your paper is the version of the two offending members which has been openly challenged and contradicted in the Sind press. It is not a fact that the President or those who wished to raise the salary of the auditor's post wished to bring in a fresh graduate. The party in the Municipality that wished to raise the salary of the auditor's post in order to secure a better type of auditor was actuated solely with a desire for the good of the Municipal administration and you have done it a grave injustice by imputing unworthy motives to it. It is also not a fact that the President's party succeeded in getting the debate adjourned when the matter came up for decision. If you had read the report of the proceedings of the meeting which was held on 10th Jan. last, in the local papers, you would not have made this mistake. The meeting was adjourned by general consent on account of the lateness of the hour, having already sat for three hours and the President showed the utmost forbearance to the party that had moved a proposition for the appointment of the Municipal Accountant and gave two rulings in its favour. Whether there was a majority or otherwise for that proposition, it is impossible to say as no votes were taken for it and to say that those who opposed that proposition were in a minority is a bare an unsubstantiated surmise. But whether there was a majority for it or not, to assume that the President was determined to defeat it, is in my opinion, knowing as we do here his high character, very unfairly onesided. What transpired at the subsequent meeting (14th Jan.) has been reported in the "Sind Gazette" and "Sind Journal" two of the most important Sind papers, in great detail and has been described in the "Sind Gazette" of 14th February over the signature of the President. As to the President's ruling on that day, it stands to reason that when a request which is put forward for acceptance is withdrawn, the person to whom it is preferred cannot and should not insist on considering it. The auditor's withdrawal of his application was akin to this. To insist on its discussion and its consideration, in spite of the withdrawal, appeared to the President a useless waste of time, as the subject closed with the withdrawal. The Hyderabad Municipality has on previous occasions dropped matters from its consideration, even after the debate has proceeded to some extent, when it has found that the reasons or circumstances for bringing the subject for consideration before it have ceased or altered in the interval. There are no rules of debate which require continuation of debate or passing of a resolution thereon, simply because a proposition has been duly proposed and seconded and Presidents in Sind Municipality have hitherto exercised the power of withdrawing subjects from debate under certain circumstances without a demur from the members. If the two offending members and their friends had been calm and collected in their mind on the present occasion, they would have regarded the withdrawal of the subject as only a common sense way of dealing with it and not raised the unseemly clamour they did. The point is perhaps somewhat technical and opinions may differ. But any ruling on the subject given by the President whether regarded as correct or incorrect by the two offending members did not justify the sort of 'rowdyism' in which they indulged. To call it a 'respectful protest' is wholly incorrect and misleading.

As regards the notice taken by the Municipality of the conduct of two offending members, it was absolutely necessary for it to mark its extreme disapproval. If conduct like this is condoned or tolerated or finds any support in the public press, then there will be no order or decorum in Municipal meetings and no discipline can be maintained. If the provisions of section 16 of the District Municipal Act, are not brought into requisition for such conduct, which renders Municipal business and administration impossible, it is difficult to see how conduct such as was exhibited by these two members can receive an effective check.

Whether by resigning, the members cease to be removeable from their office is a question for Government to determine and is not one for me to discuss here. But if this section can be made inoperative by such resignations, all I can say is that it needs amendment and the sooner it is amended the better.

As to your allegations regarding the officials in Sind and your criticism against them, I am afraid you have accepted a very one-sided version. I shall feel much obliged by your extending to me the courtesy of publishing this letter in an early issue of your paper so that your readers may see the other side of the shield as well.

Yours, etc.

A Hyderabad Municipal Counciller.

Hyderabad, Sind, March 5.

Certain portions of the above letter have been deleted as being of a defamatory character.—Editor "B. C."

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WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH.

The annual prize-distribution of the Wilson High School was held in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupatti, on Tuesday, evening, Sir Charles Armstrong presiding. The first part of the programme was devoted to musical and other items, which were much appreciated by the audience.

Rev. J. Cuthbert, Principal of the School, in presenting the report for the year, said that the Educational Department of this Presidency was endeavouring to improve the education given in the schools in many respects. It was endeavouring to make the school life more interesting, and to develop a body of teachers, proud of their profession who did not take to teaching as a temporary convenience. An attempt was also being made to keep down the size of the classes. In all these respects the Wilson High School, during the past year had made substantial progress. Pictures had been introduced into the class rooms to brighten them, a "museum" had been organised to which the boys contributed, and a reading room provided. The classes had been strictly kept down, and a science course taught in all classes. A new Physical and Chemical laboratory had been fitted up, and a gymnasium provided.

Continuing the Principal reported that the school cricket team had been very successful. Twenty-seven boys passed the Matriculation Examination, one of whom had passed fourth in the Presidency. Seven passed the School Final, 9 the Third Grade Drawing Exanination, 12 in the Second Grade and 25 in the First Grade.

Lady Armstrong, then distributed the prizes to the successful students, after which the Chairman addressing the gathering said:—

Let me say at the commencement how very pleased I am to preside this afternoon at this "annual meeting of the Wilson High School and also how very pleased my wife is to have had this opportunity of giving away the prizes to the successful students of the past year. It is very good of Dr. Mackichan to have invited us to take such a prominent part in to-day's ceremony kind invitation, for, if Dr. Mackichan will allow me to say so, we are old friends in allow me to say so. We are old friends in Bombay and it is, therefore, a great pleasure to me to be able to do this for him. Dr. Mackichan is regarded by us all in this City not only as one of our leading educationists, but as a man who has taken an active interest for many years in the general affairs of Bombay more particularly in schemes,—educational and otherwise for the benefit of the young men of this town. He has been undoubtedly a very great influence for good in the Wilson College and in the High School, and I have often been much interested in reading the speeches of many prominent men who have given lectures in this hall. I was particularly struck with one of these lectures not so very long ago, at which I am glad to say I was present, the speaker being one of our leading citizens of that time Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and I was very greatly impressed with his strong religious beliefs and his application of the truths of the Bible in his daily life.

And now let me congratulate very sincerely all those who have received prizes to-day. I presume I am correct in saying that prizes are the outward sign of good work done during the past year. I hope however, that the visible sign is an increase of knowledge which is to fit a young man for his work in life after his very short school and college days are over. Presiding at a gathering of this character takes me back many years to the days when I was at school and I have often thought how curious it is that in after life the events small and great of one's school days stand out so very clearly in one's memory. There can be no doubt that school days are extremely interesting, far more interesting I imagine than the days which immediately follow which are often of necessity rather monotonous as a man is then learning the work which he has chosen for himself in life. Life at school is interesting because it is always changing. The acquisition of knowledge in itself is a pleasure to those who really desire to obtain it. As a boy rises from class to class and from the study of one subject to the study of another his ideas expand and he will with each advancement if he is really intelligent, take a more active interest in the affairs of life. One's memory also goes back to the pleasant days spent at school in the cricket fields, in the swimming baths and to those specially delightful days when no work was done after half past ten in the morning, the remainder of the day being spent in long rambles in the country.

WANT OF PLAYGROUNDS.

It is a great pity, Ithink, that in Bombay the schools have not more space around them, although the Wilson High School is fairly well favoured in this respect. In the Fort Schools however, the play grounds are only tiny compounds and this has always seemed to me very unfortunate. It cannot, under present circumstances be helped, but fortunately there are a fair number of open spaces not so very far away. At the same time good playing grounds are an excellent feature of school life and their absence in Bombay is much to be regretted. One looks back with some curiosity to see whether ones contemporaries at school have been successful in after-life and the school magazine helps us to keep in touch with this. I have often looked to see whether the brilliant boy at school was a success at the University and whether afterwards he made a good position for himself in the world. Very often it is so, but not always, for in the work of life a well-balanced mind which leads to satisfactory conclusions in all things and so to success is often of as much value as brilliant attainments. I have found in my investigations that many of those who were not exactly brilliant at school have done quite well in the world and so drawing a conclusion what I would say to those who have not got prizes to-day is, do not be discouraged but work away to the best of your ability and if you do this you may be quite certain that there will be plenty of good work for you later on, more particularly now-a-days than formerly in this country which is developing so very rapidly in many directions, commercially, industrially and also in matters relating to agriculture and so forth.

As regards the report for the year 1913, I had a long talk yesterday with your Principal the Revd. Mr. Cuthbert and he gave me a lot of interesting information about the school. I am very glad to note from what he said and from the report itself that an endeavour is being made to make the school life of the pupils more interesting and that steps are also being taken to develop a body of teachers who can take pride in their profession and this I think is a very important point. The report also tells us that an attempt is being made to keep down the size of each class to a reasonable number and I sincerely hope that this attempt will be successful so that the teachers may be able to give an adequate amount of attention to every pupil. I think the efforts that are being made to make the school life more interesting are most praiseworthy and Mr. Cuthbert has my most sincere wishes for success in this direction. I am glad to see the school has added a gymnasium during the past year as this is a very useful and enjoyable form of exercise and I sincerely hope that on the Inspector's report the school will be given a larger grant. I also see that in the Matriculation Examination 27 passed and I must congratulate Dinkar Ugrankar on being the winner of the Farish Prize and on standing 4th amongst nearly 5,000 candidates.

The report ends by saying that the teachers have co-operated heartily in furthering the progress of the school as well as in carrying on its regular work and I feel sure that a school conducted on these lines is bound to have a successful career.

I hope that those who have not received prizes to-day will be more successful twelve months hence, and I trust that during the present year the school will have many successful candidates in the various examinations."

The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks, to the Chairman and Lady Armstrong proposed by Dr. Mackichan. In doing so he said that they were fortunate in having Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong present. He said that he had known Sir Charles for about 30 years. He described him as "a friend of all good causes, one of the best type of our countrymen in commercial circles in this City."

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

PRIVATE DETECTIVE'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 10.

At the Madras High Court a motion was made before Justices Wallis and Ayling for the transfer of a case from the file of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Cuddalore in which the accused, one Mooyinisan Chetty, is charged with criminal breach of trust. The following allegations were set forth in the affidavit filed by the accused's father: "That the accused for the last 3 or 4 years was working as a private detective and has, by his zeal, displeased the police officers and other district officials, and the present prosecution was the direct outcome of the enmity borne by these officers towards the accused. The accused who had also besides offered to place some clues to the Delhi outrage in the hands of the officers of the Imperial Service, investigating the crime, displeased the South Arcot district officers by not giving them any information."

Their Lordships refused to transfer the case.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RIGHT TO REDEEM A MORTGAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

PURSHOTAM PADAMSY & ANOTHER *v.* BHAIDAS CALLIANDAS AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit by the plaintiff who as the surviving member of a joint Hindu family claimed to redeem certain joint ancestral property mortgaged by his brother their Harjiwandas, since deceased, as the eldest member of that family, in 1879 to the father of the first defendant. The defendant in his written statement said that the property was in 1880 at a date subsequent to the mortgage sold to the original mortgagee in pursuance of an oral agreement, which agreement was recorded in the mortgagor's attorney's letter dated 19th July, 1880. Ever since he held the property as owner to the knowledge of the defendant, whose suit was consequently barred under the Limitation Act by adverse possession.

Further he alleged that in 1880 the joint family firm of mortgagors of which the plaintiff was a member was adjudicated insolvent. Accordingly the interests of the whole family vested in the official assignee who alone would be entitled to maintain such a suit for redemption. The official assignee was not made a party to the suit. He further submitted that if the plaintiff were allowed to redeem, the large sums which the defendant had for all these years spent on the repairs and re-building of the property should be ordered to be added to the mortgage debt. It was not disputed that at the time of the adjudication of the firm in 1880 the present plaintiffs were minors.

This gave rise to an interesting question of law whether the minor's right to redeem the family property vested in the official assignee on the adjudication of the family firm or wheher it did not and the right to redeem still remained with the unadjudicated insolvent.

The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Mesrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Desai said that to a mortgage of land of 1880, before the Transfer of Property Act was enacted, the lex loci or the law of the place where the land was situated would apply. That would be the English law. Not the statuary law of England but the equitable law which according to the Privy Council, as applicable to India meant the principles of justice, equit and good conscience.

Court: What was the English law with regard to the transfer of land in England?

Mr. Desai: The Statute of Frauds. But I have several cases to show that this statute did not apply here. Accordingly parole agreement if proved would be quite sufficient for the valid and effectual transfer of land.

Still if his lordship was of opinion that such a transfer was not valid he had a second string to his bow and he relied upon his possession of the property for 35 years. For this period he held the property as owner to the knowledge of the defendant and by virtue of the arrangement recorded in his attorney's letter of 1880; and the plaintiff's right to claim the property was barred by his, the defendant's adverse possession for this period under the limitation Act.

Court: Adverse possession is never the result of an arrangement.

Mr. Desai: But here the arrangement involves an assertion of my right to be owner, and indeed my possession under the arrangement was a daily assertion that I was the owner of the property.

As to the point whether the official assignee alone had power to redeem Mr. Desai contended that the adjudication of the family firm would vest the rights and interest of all the members of the joint family including that of the minor members who remained personally unadjudicated.

The Advocate-General on behalf of the plaintiff, said that 26 Mad., 214, on which Mr. Desai relied was really against the defendant. For there the learned judge decided that such a power could only come under section 30 of the Insolvency Act of 1848; and it could only be exercised by the official assignee in the life-time of the insolvent and not after his death. (See 29 Ch. D. 1005 quoted by the learned judge in 26 Madras.) In the present case the insolvent was admittedly dead. And so the power to redeem could not be executed by the official assignee. The equity of redemption still remained an asset of the family and the unadjudicated members of the same were entitled to redeem.

The case was adjourned till a fortnight by consent of the parties for the purpose of making the official assignee a party to the suit.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ABDUL HUSSEIN KARIMBHOY *v.* DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for recovering Rs. 8,677 advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Peerbhoy appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Peerbhoy applied for a short adjournment on the ground that the parties were negotiating for a settlement.

Mr. Bahadurjee opposed the application on the ground that the suit was adjourned from time to time. The plaintiff's claim was admitted but there was a difference between the defendants *inter-se* as to who should pay the costs.

The application was refused. Mr. Bahadurjee then called the plaintiff who said that Rs. 4,000 were advanced to the defendants' firm on a promissory note. Accounts were made up in 1911 when Rs. 3,750 were found due to him for which the defendant passed an acknowledgement. A further sum of Rs. 1,250 was also advanced. Only Rs. 250 was received from the defendant by way of interest on the loan.

A decree as prayed for was passed in the plaintiff's favour with costs.

DECREE FOR CASH ADVANCES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

LACHMANDAS MUTANMAL *v.* CHANDAMAL GABHIRCHAND AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for recovering Rs. 7,009 and odd advanced to the defendant.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Bhandarkar said that his clients were agriculturists. His defence was a personal privilege and if his Lordship would be pleased to pass a decree to be paid by instalments he was prepared to waive the privilege. He did not dispute the claim. He also drew the Court's attention to the fact that the plaint was sworn by a moonim who had no power of attorney and who therefore was not a recognised agent for filing a suit. He was prepared to pay any instalment the Court thought reasonable.

Mr. Jafferbhoy for the plaintiff submitted that the monies paid to the defendant were actual cash advances for their business. They had a year's notice of the suit and never a word up to now did they say about their being agriculturists. This was only an attempt to put off the evil day.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with interest at the rate of 7½ annas per cent. per mensem and costs. The amount to be paid by quarterly instalments of Rs. 1,500; the first instalment to be paid on the 10th of April.

A WIDOW'S ALLOWANCE

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ABDULLA NOOR MAHOMED *v.* RAHIMBAI WIDOW.

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of one Cassumbhoy Noor Mahomad, deceased, who by his will provided that Rs. 30 should be paid to his widow Rahimbai (defendant) for maintenance.

The Advocate-General who appeared for the defendant said that this was an administration suit and he had no objection to an administration-decree being passed but he was anxious that his client should receive Rs. 30 a month as provided for in her husband's will.

Mr. B. J. Wadia who appeared for the first defendant, an executor appointed by the deceased, said that a receiver had been appointed of the estate. He as executor could not consent to the payment of Rs. 30 to the widow as he feared the assets were not sufficient to pay the liabilities. He had to say nothing against the Court ordering the same to be paid.

His Lordship referred the suit to the Commissioner for ascertaining the assets and liabilities and directed Rs. 30 a month to be paid out of the estate to the defendant from 18th of January 1914 pending the reference.

Mr. Wadia then proved the will. On Mr. Wadia's application his Lordship directed the Receiver on production of proper vouchers to pay Rs. 500 to the executor being the amount expended out of his own pockets for funeral and other sundry necessary expenses on the death of the deceased.

LOANS FROM A MARWARI.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

SHENA JERUP *v.* KHUMBAR JAGIVAN RAISEY RAJA.

This was a suit brought by a firm of Marwaris for recovering a sum of Rs. 3,800 being the balance of a sum of Rs. 5,000 advanced on a bond, a sum of Rs. 2,000 on a promissory note, and Rs. 250 advanced as a hand-loan to the defendant.

Mr. Masani appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhadurjee appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bhadurjee stated that he admitted the claim which was on a bond for Rs. 5,000 taken by the Marwari in the usual Marwari fashion, Rs. 2,000 having been deducted in advance and only Rs. 3,000 received by the defendant. A sum of Rs. 2,000 advanced on a promissory note stood on the same footing. The amount on the bond was made repayable by a first instalment of Rs. 750 and subsequent monthly instalments of Rs. 250. The plaintiffs admitted payment of Rs. 500 after the suit had been filed. He altogether denied the accommodation loan of Rs. 250 alleged by the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhadurjee further applied for a short adjournment as negotiations were in progress for an amicable settlement.

Mr. Masani on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the application for adjournment He submitted that the suit appeared on board a fortnight ago. In the meantime the defendant came and paid up Rs. 800 and promised to pay the balance in a fortnight which he had not done. The application was refused.

Mr. Masani then submitted that at the date of the filing of the suit the amount of unpaid instalments came to Rs. 1,750. After the filing of the suit Rs. 500 were paid and now a sum of Rs. 1,250 remained on the bond. As to the disputed loan of Rs. 250 he was prepared to prove that by an entry in the plaintiff's account supported by the statement of the plaintiff and also by the fact that he had sent a notice to the defendant mentioning the loan to which no reply had been received.

The plaintiff was called and gave evidence to the above effect. The defendant was then called and in cross-examination by Mr. Masani admitted that he had nothing but his bare word to show that interest was deducted in advance on the bond as well as on the promissory note. He admitted having received the notice regarding the loan of Rs. 250 but said that he did not know what it contained as he did not read it.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,250 for money due on the bond, and Rs. 2,000 with six per cent. interest on the promissory note. As to Rs. 250 His Lordship said there was no writing to support that statement of the plaintiff and he could not rely simply upon the entry in his books of account. Defendants to pay costs of the suit.

GOODS SUPPLIED TO A HOTEL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

FURDONONJI FRAMJI *v.* MRS. C. K. POLACHECK.

This was a suit by the plaintiff for goods supplied to the order of the defendant, the wife of the proprietor of a hotel.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gadgil appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gadgil for the defendant submitted that the suit was filed against him by mistake. The goods were supplied to a hotel of which Mr. Polacheck was the proprietor. His client was the wife of the proprietor. The hotel, called Polacheck's Hotel, was located in Tata's Buildings situated at Outram Road and was formerly known as Mathew's Hotel. Till 1913 Mr. Tata and Mr. Polacheck were the joint proprietors. In that year Mr. Tata transferred his share to Mr. Polack who was the sole proprietor now. He could produce the original partnership deed and the deed of transfer of Mr. Tata's share to show that Mr. Polacheck was the sole proprietor and that Mrs. Polack had nothing to do with the hotel. Mr. Polacheck at present was in Northern India on business.

Mr. Jinnah for the plaintiff said that he had heaps of letters from this lady giving the plaintiff orders to supply things to the hotel. She had actually passed a cheque for the same. The plaintiff supplied goods to her on her credit.

His Lordship adjourned the suit for two weeks to allow the defendant to put in a written statement. Costs reserved.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SMUGGLING OF COCAINE BY FOREIGN SHIPS.

CONVICTION OF SECOND OFFICER CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

STEPHANO KOBIRA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused was convicted by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, of abetting the illegal sale of cocaine and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and a day.

The accused was the second officer on board the S. S. Vorvarts of the Austrian Lloyd fleet. He was charged with abetting one Simmons in selling 5 packets of cocaine weighing about 21 ozs. The accused and Simmons came to know each other about three months ago while the latter was working as a foreman on board the same steamer. The accused told Simmons that he had some cocaine for sale and asked Simmons to secure a purchaser. Simmons appeared to fall in with the suggestion of the accused and consented to help him to dispose of the cocaine. As soon as Simmons left the ship he went to Mr. Potts, Chief Inspector of Customs, and gave him information. In consequence, Mr. Potts made his arrangements and laid a trap for the accused. He got his assistant Mr. Clerk to disguise himself as an Indian and gave him ten sovereigns marked with his own initials. Mr. Clerk took his seat in a victoria and drove to the corner of one of the side streets near the Docks. Mr. Potts remained at the main gate of the Docks while Simmons went on the steamer. Simmons met the accused who took him to his own cabin and after a short time led him to an empty cabin where the accused took out five packets of cocaine from a drawer. He directed Simmons to carry the packets round the waist under his belt. Simmons did so and left the ship, the accused promising to follow him. About a quarter of an hour later the accused went out and he and Simmons walked in the direction where Mr. Clerk was waiting in the gharry. It was arranged that the cocaine should be sold to Mr. Clerk for Rs. 160. The accused took the money and put it into his pocket. No sooner had the accused done so he was seized by Mr. Potts and Mr. Clerk and taken to the main gate of the Dock, where he was searched in the presence of a panch. The marked money was recovered from his pocket. He was then charged before the Magistrate who convicted him.

The defence of the accused was that he did not know anything about the cocaine. Simmons had got up the case against him out of spite because he had reprimanded him for negligence. He gave Simmons eleven sovereigns which he had got as his pay that morning to be changed into Indian money and Simmons gave him change for seven sovereigns and returned four, saying that he could not get the change for them. The money found on the accused was the same.
from the accused was the same.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence set up by the accused. He said: "No adequate motive is shown why Simmons should falsely get the accused into this trouble. If this is a false case then Mr. Potts and Mr. Clerk are parties to a foul conspiracy to bring an innocent man into trouble. In awarding punishment I must bear in mind what is common knowledge that cocaine is imported into Bombay principally in foreign ships, and that the traffic and smuggling is carried on with such astuteness and device that the detection of offenders is rendered very difficult. Hence it becomes imperative that when cases like the present one are detected the punishment must be deterrent, if the illicit traffic and smuggling of cocaine is to be checked."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DHANKA AMIRA AND BAI AVAL *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a case submitted to the High Court by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal because he and the Jury had disagreed.

The first accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code for the murder of his relation Raymal, and the second accused, Bai Aval who is his wife, with the abetment of the said offence.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The deceased Raymal, who was related to the first accused, Dhanka, had come to the latter's house at Kundal about a month before his death to earn a living and had been staying with him. The inmates of the house were the first accused; his wife Bai Aval, second accused; Bai Moti, sister of the second accused; and the deceased Raymal. After Raymal's arrival at Kundal, teh first accused and he kept the village watchmanship from the leading Kathi land-holders. On the 6th September the first accused had a row with Raymal, whom he struck with a piece of rough babul wood. Raymal's injuries were treated by the second accused, but he at last expired at about sunset. At about eleven at night when all had been quiet, the two accused brought Raymal's dead body outside the house below an adjacent *nim* tree and cut it to pieces with a knife. Then the pieces were taken back inside the house, and after covering them with cow-dung cakes and thorns, the whole house was set on fire. Having done so, the two accused taking Moti with them went away. On the way, Moti was left at Samadhiala with the brother of the first accused, and the two accused went to Ratanvan to the house of the brother of the second accused No. 2. At Kundal, the village Bhangi, happened to notice that Dhanka's house was on fire. He accordingly beat the drum. Hearing the alarm, the village people and the Police Patel came up and quelled the fire. On inquiry neither the owner of the house Dhanka nor any of the inmates of his house were found. So an old woman, Amar, was sent to Samadhiala for inquiry at his brother's. At day-break the Police Patel again went to the spot and found two human legs protruding out of a heap of burnt debris. He could make out that it was a human dead body that had been burnt in it. In the meantime Amar came back with information that the girl, Moti, was at Samadhiala.

On enquiry, Moti gave out what had happened. The Police Patel then went in search of the two accused who had absconded. They were afterwards arrested at Ratanvan and committed to the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad.

The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury, who found the first accused guilty of simple hurt punishable under Section 323, and accused No. 2 not guilty under any of the charges. He, therefore submitted the case to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code with a recommendation "I am strongly of opinion that the offence cannot go down below "grievous hurt" punishable under Section 325, I.P.C., I certainly agree that he had no intention to kill Raymal, but I have no doubt left in my mind that the offence amounts to grievous hurt."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments ordered that the evidence of the Magistrate, who took down the confession, should be taken and sent to the High Court for the final disposal of the case.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

PROPOSED CHIEFS' COLLEGE AT DELHI.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL DONATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

The total subscriptions to date offered towards the proposed Higher College for Chiefs now total Rs. 10,55,700. There is Rs. 24,000 recurring capitalised at 4 per cent., representing six lakhs, of which the Maharaja of Rewa is to contribute annually Rs. 4,000, viz., interest on one lakh at 4 per cent, and the Maharaja of Kashmir, Rs. 7,000, viz., interest on two lakhs at 3½ per cent. The following are the principal donors:

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda Rs. 100,000 H. H. the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur Rs. 200,000; H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur Rs. 100,000; H. H. the Maharao of Kotah Rs. 100,000; the Bharatpur Darbar Rs. 100,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner Rs. 25,000; H. H. the Maharajah of Kishengarh Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharao of Bundi Rs. 5,000; the Rajah of Sailana Rs 4,000; H.H. the Maharao of Sirshi Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharawal of Dungarpur Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Nawab of Tonk Rs. 40,000; Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, Rs. 40,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala Rs. 100,000; H.H. the Raja of Chamba Rs. 25,000; H.H. the Raja of Dhar, Rs. 30,000; H. H. the Raja of Sitaman Rs. 4,000; H.H. the Raja of Dewas (senior branch) Rs. 10,000; H.H. the Raja of Jubbal, Rs. 5,000; His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, Rs. 10,000; the Maharaja of Panna, Rs. 5,000; the Maharaja of Benares Rs. 5,000.

The Maharaja-Regent of Jodhpur also gives a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 and the Bharatpur Durbar Rs. 3,000. The Government of India will also recommend to the Secretary of State the grant of Rs. 50,000 a year. This represents a capital of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 10.

Cholera of a virulent type has broke out in Nagpur, its suburbs and the neighbouring towns and villages. Recently the people who attended the annual fair in the Narbada division of the C.P. imported the decease here. It is reported that about 300 people have so far died. The rice and timber market closed on account of the panic. The authorities of the medical department are taking prompt action to arrest its progress.

The prospects of the rice crop in Burma this year are good and in view of apprehended famine in several places in India the news will be welcomed. The final forecast shows that the area under rice is 10,133,016 acres i.e., an increase of 167,467 acres over last year. The information justifies an increase in the estimate of the crop available for export which is now calculated to be 2,700,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 45¾ million cwts. of cleaned rice.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

In continuation of my last week's letter before leaving the subject of food, though so much is written and said in these days of what foods are the most healthy and nourishing, most people are content to go on in the same old way without caring to make trial of new methods, so I do not intend to give more than an indication of what foods are the most healthful, all in quite a broad way. First of all I am quite sure that too much meat is not good in a hot climate and in Bombay it is not always wise to eat fish even when it can be had; but there are so many other things which can be made appetising and which contain a high degree of nourishment. Most cereals are very concentrated nourishment of the same kind as meat, especially all the lentils and peas. Then there is milk, eggs and many kinds of vegetables which contain real nourishment; many only supply very valuable salts which are highly beneficial to the body, so all sorts of green very well cooked, vegetables should be taken daily. But the fault of most cooks is that they only half cook the green vegetables, and most people are content to eat them so, and then wonder that they get indigestion, only half cooked they are far more indigestible than if they were absolutely raw. For girls who are anaemic and of low vitality, tea and coffee are not good, and they should take plenty of milk diluted to a certain extent with, preferably hot water, in some case where milk is found to be hard of digestion, and it should be then sipped, with quite an interval between; this prevent it curdling into large hard lumps. Also iced milk is apt to disagree, and I know of one instance where a glass of iced milk gulped down, actually caused death.

ICED DRINKS AND FOODS.

This brings me to the question of iced drinks and foods. Granted that they are very pleasing in a hot climate, excessively cold drinks and foods are exceedingly bad for the system, so I would advise only having the things cooled down to what would be the ordinary temperature in a temperate climate and avoid really ice-cold things. Fruits, milk, eggs, fish, cereals, are all good for the body, and, if well chewed, all sorts of nuts too, which should not however be eaten at the end of a full meal when they are bound to disagree, but let them form the meal itself, for they are bulk for bulk far more nutritious than meat and should take its place and not be added in excess at the end of a meat meal. They want thoroughly masticating and if there is difficulty on account of teeth in doing this, they should be first ground through a nut-mill or mincer. A plate of nuts and a simple milk pudding should be the ideal midday meal for a girl who has to work directly afterwards, with plenty of water taken half an hour before the meal and or an hour after it. You can hardly take too much water between the meals, nor need you have any fear of its making you fat, if not taken with the meal, but as I suggest. No girl can have a good complexion who habitually eats hot curries and other highly spiced foods, nor rich stews and pastry; these are all deadly enemies to a clear, fresh looking skin, as well as being bad for the health. I should dearly like some girl who is troubled with a spotty skin and a muddy complexion, to try my sort of diet for a month, conscientiously I mean, not doing it one day, and eating all the other things the next, but really playing fair; I think she would be rather surprised at the improvement in her general health and incidentally her complexion. There are certain conditions of skin and digestion where a doctor's advice is necessary, but more often than not, a girl herself can do a great deal by careful feeding, and can manage without spending money on doctors and medicines; nor should she require much in the way of cosmetiques. These, though useful servants when used judiciously and of simple harmless materials, become hard masters otherwise. I will later append two or three quite simple prescriptions which can be made up at a small cost and will be found useful under certain conditions. If you use powder, and most of the boriated kinds made by well-known firms are very good, do let me persuade you not to use a powder puff to apply it. It can never be cleansed and soon becomes full of germs and is not wholesome. Use either a piece of chamois leather which you can wash, or renew at a small cost, or, for the face, the better way is to apply it with the hands, rubbing it in gently but firmly, and after leaving it on ten minutes or so rubbing it off with a soft clean rag or pocket handkerchief.

A FEW EXERCISES.

Then I took my friend's carriage in hand and pointed out to her how a stoop was not only ugly but was not healthful, as she was allowing the muscles to be used wrongly and would soon find that they would protest. There is an immense amount to be done by a good carriage and a springy walk and if you habitually allow yourself to stoop you will also slouch as my young friend did. She had a fairly busy life, so it was no use giving her a whole lot of exercises to do each day which would need a good deal of time, but I made her promise to do the few I am going to give for the benefit of those who may care to try them. Before dressing in the morning, stand quite upright with the head slightly thrown back and the chin raised and put your hands together out in front at right angles to your body; while breathing slowly and deeply gradually move them back as far as you can without undue strain, keep them so for a few seconds, with the chest well inflated, and then bring them slowly back to the first position while deflating the chest. It is not easy to do slowly, and requires some self-control to keep the chest inflated, and will also make you feel a little giddy at first, but you should do it at least ten times daily working up to this by degrees each day. Then with the arms extended, planted firmly on the whole feet, sway them as far round each side as can be done without strain, up to ten times, and finish up by throwing the head back, clasping the hands behind it and [illegible] slightly up and down with a rigid back or tighter until you [illegible] times through the day, keep in mind to throw the shoulders back, keep a straight back and the chin raised. It was really almost miraculous what these three simple exercises did for my friend. She looked taller, certainly her figure was greatly improved, and there was no symptom of slouch in her walk; from being quite ungainly she, at the end of a couple of months had a nice upright carriage and a springy walk. While on the subject of walk, I do wish the unwise women who will walk in enormously high heels could see themselves as others see them; they do not walk at all; they waddle, and roll, and stump with a hideous ungainly movement of the knees and hips. Heaven only knows why they will wear these heels, for I am quite sure they must suffer to be, what they think, beautiful. My friend was not guilty of that, but she had not taken any pride in having well fitting boots with a sufficient heel to enable her to be poised properly so that all the weight was not thrown on the forepart of the foot only. To have a springy walk you should not jar on the heel at all, but use it as a lever to bring all the muscles of the foot into play to make the ball of the foot the spring-board on which you lean, so to speak whilst throwing the other foot forward for the next step. This gives a sort of spring and lightness to the gait which is a great asset, and is entirely lost when the whole mechanism is put out of gear by wearing enormously high heels. It was really a pleasure to me to see how my young friend set herself determinately to follow my advice, and to note the alteration which was soon apparent in her expression as well as in her carriage and general appearance. The rather large, but well shaped mouth, seemed to lose the little melancholy droop, and I noticed that she became neater and more careful over her dressing.

PRESERVATION OF HAIR.

Then I had a good talk to her about her hair which had not the sheen which well-brushed and cared for hair should have, nor was it dressed at all becomingly. This is a point I often try to get my young people to consider, the style which suits them, rather than what every one else is wearing. That is one of the little mysteries of the fashionable woman, how she will slavishly adopt any idiotic mode in clothes or coiffure it only 99 out of every 100 women are wearing the same. On the face of it, it is not reasonable to suppose that one fashion can suit everyone when each is cast in a different mould to her neighbour, and yet, one sees every one around adopting the same fashion with utter unconcern whether it shows off all her good points or her bad, more often than not, the latter. It is quite possible to give your own individuality play and yet conform sufficiently to the prevailing mode not to be unduly conspicuous, which should be the thing most avoided by a gentlewoman; and so with hair dressing, a girl should carefully consider the size and contour of her head and face and try first one style and then another till she is satisfied that she is doing the best for herself. As to the hair itself quite a sermon might be given about that, but here again I can only give a few hints which may be elaborated by each individual as she has time and inclination. Daily brushing should always be managed, brushing by dividing the hair into small portions and giving each one a thorough brushing so that the scalp tingles. It is good for the growth of the hair to stimulate the blood vessels at the roots by brushing and massage, the one may be done in the morning before dressing the hair, and the other is better done at when the scalp is more or less tired from the long hours the hair has been pinned into position. The tips of the fingers should be used to push the scalp rather than rub it, so that the whole skin moves; a sort of circular movement is best, and at first you will find that the scalp seems firmly fastened to the head and will not move; but, after getting into the knack of it, you will be able to push and wrinkle it, which will cause a pleasant glow and will show you that the blood is caused to flow to the roots. Many a time I have recommended this simple treatment to friends who have complained that their hair was "coming out in handfuls"; without any application of washes or lotion, in a fortnight they were not losing more than the regulation thirty hairs a day. You will find too that there is less dandruff deposited also, clearly indicating that the scalp is in a much healthier state in every way. My girl friend's locks were immensely improved by her efforts, the hair had the sheen that only well grooming will give, and after leaving off her former very ugly way of dressing it, one could almost have thought that she had changed her wig. Talking of well grooming, reminds me of the first horse and carriage we had. We bought the whole "turn out" from people who seemed to have no bowels of compassion, where an animal is concerned, and the poor little goe had been overdriven, and his syce permitted to steal his gram and fill him up with hay, so that though he was very thin, he had a puffed out stomach. As usual with me, I took the thing in hand very seriously, and begged advice from those who knew about the care of horses. I saw him fed three times a day; myself put condition powder into it; had his legs kept in wet bandages to reduce the swelling from overwork and above all, insisted on the syce thoroughly grooming him, standing over the man to see that he did it, when he did not carry out my orders. I shall never forget the quantities of dead hair which came out of his coat for days, till at last it shone like satin, and his former owner would not believe he was the same poor little, rough coated, scarecrow we had bought of him. So it is with the human hair, it wants brushing and massaging and grooming and pays for it quite as much as did the coat of our little pony. I am not a great believer in hair washes, but ordinary Bay Rum is really very refreshing and stimulating if well massaged in as I have directed above. I have told several of my friends of this, and they like myself, use it for a fortnight or so at the spring and fall of the year, when the hair is apt to need stimulating a little. Some people think the addition of half a teaspoonful of Menthol crystals to four ounces of the Bay Rum is good; I think it is, but the odour is rather overpowering, though it gives a most delightful glow to the scalp. Neither of the simple washes makes the hair the least sticky which is a great recommendation. The hair should be washed about every three weeks or so, and at all times it is good to let it get aired when possible and have a light bath; the sun is too hot to have a sun-bath out here. It is better for the hair to leave it quite loose at night, not only to air it, but also to give it a rest from being pinned up into an unnatural position.

THE BRAIN OF PRIMITIVE MAN.

PROFESSOR ELLIOT SMITH ON PILTDOWN SKULL.

The chief paper at the Royal Society on February 19 was one by Professor G. Elliot Smith on the "Bram of Primitive Man." But before he spoke Professor Max Wolf showed a series of astronomical photographs which suggest a law that nebulæ are situated in lacunæ more or less void of faint stars and at one end of the lacunæ. He also showed some photographs of spectra of nebulæ from which he inferred, by Doppler's principle that the nebula in Andromeda is moving towards us in the line of sight at the rate of 400km. a second, while that in Orion is moving away at a similar speed.

Professor Elliot Smith in his paper, described the difficulties presented by any attempt to reconstruct the Piltdown skull from the few damaged fragments, recovered, and pointed out a large number of anatomical details indicating the only way of surmounting the difficulties. The results of the reconstruction go to prove that the small brain of Eoanthropus, though definitely human in its characters, represents a more primitive and generalized type than that of the genus Homo. Nevertheless, it may be regarded as a very close approximation to the kind of brain possessed by the earliest representatives of the real Homo, and as the type from which the brains of the different primitive kinds of men—Mousterian, Tasmanian (and Australian), Bushman, Negro, &c., no less than those of the other modern human races, have been derived as the result of more or less well-defined specializations in varying directions.

From the features of its brain Pithecanthropus must be included in the family Hominidæ, but it and Eoanthropus may be looked upon as divergent specializations of the original genus of the family, the former representing the unprogressive branch which survived into Pleistocene times before it became extinct, and the Eoanthropus the progressive phylum from which the genus Homo was derived.

The opinion was expressed that the increased size of the brain as a whole which is distinctive of the Hominidæ among the Primates is intimately related to the acquisition of the power of articulate speech, and that the very earliest representatives of the family must have possessed in some slight degree the definite faculty of intercommunication [illegible] another by means of vocal sounds.

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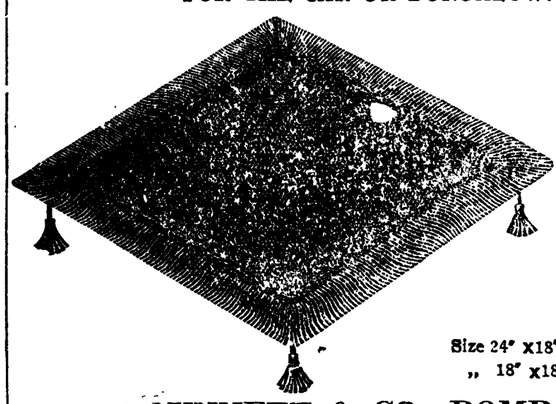

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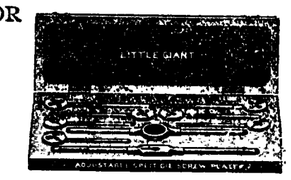

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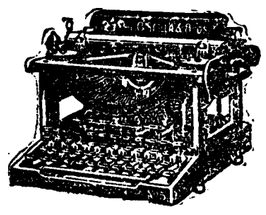

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